

NINTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

OF

IRELAND,

CERTIFIED UNDER THE 21ST AND 22ND VIC., CAP. 103; 31ST AND 32ND VIC., CAP. 59;
AND 31ST VIC., CAP. 25.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF REFORMATORY AND
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN IRELAND,

August, 1871.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to submit the following as my Report on the Condition and Operation of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland under my inspection during the year ending 31st December, 1870.

I am,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

JOHN LENTAIGNE,

*Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools
in Ireland.*

The Most Honorable

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, M.P.,

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
&c., &c.

NINTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

OF

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

THE subjoined statistical tables for the year ending 31st December, 1870, are compiled from returns furnished to my office by the managers of the various institutions under my inspection, and such observations have been added as I consider necessary to explain their condition and the progress which has been made during the year towards carrying out the intentions of the Legislature, when extending to Ireland the provisions of the Reformatory and Industrial School Acts previously existing in England and Scotland.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

These schools, on the 31st December, 1870, numbered ten, viz., five for males, and five for females: two for males and one for females being for Protestants, and three for males and four for females for Roman Catholics. One Reformatory was opened during the year; in consequence of both the Reformatories for Roman Catholic male juvenile offenders being very overcrowded, and great inconvenience having been felt therefrom. This Reformatory, intended for male offenders, was established at Philipstown, in the King's County, on the 20th December, 1870, and by it the satisfactory working of the statute has been secured.

The following return gives the number of young offenders in Irish Reformatory Schools on the 31st December in each year, since the passing of the Act for Ireland, 21 & 22 Vict., cap. 103, in 1858:—

1859,	140	1865,	642
1860,	384	1866,	658
1861,	539	1867,	662
1862,	591	1868,	701
1863,	606	1869,	787
1864,	638	1870,	856

Number of
Reformatory
Schools
in Ireland.

Numbers in
custody on
1st January
in each of
the last
twelve
years.

The preceding table shows an increase in the number of juvenile offenders detained in Reformatory Schools during the year 1870, when compared with the previous year; as likewise a progressive increase each year during the period.

This increase is mainly, if not altogether, attributable to the fact that the judicial bench and magistracy throughout Ireland were slow to appreciate the benefits conferred by the extension of the provisions of the Reformatory Schools Act to this country. These benefits, however, are now thoroughly understood, and magistrates, for the most part, no longer refuse to avail themselves of the advantages which the provisions of the Act afford.

An increase
in the num-
bers com-
mitted.

The good results derived by the community from Reformatory Advantages

derived
from the
present sys-
tem.

schools, and the success of the present system, will be best understood by reference to the former condition of the young criminal population of the country, and the difficulty felt in dealing with young offenders previously to the passing of the Reformatory Schools Act for Ireland, in August, 1858. The statistical tables for 1853 show that 106 young offenders, under 16 years of age, were sentenced to penal servitude in Ireland in the course of that year; and the Inspectors-General of Prisons in their Thirty-second Report (for 1853, page 15) state the gross total of males and females under 16 years of age imprisoned in the Irish gaols in the year amounted to 15,600, of whom 12,238 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 264 for periods of 12 months and upwards.

Sentences
on young
offenders in
1853.

The following table, extracted from their Report, details the sentences passed on young offenders under 16 years, in that year, 1853:—

SENTENCES PASSED ON JUVENILES IN IRELAND, 1853.

	M.	F.
Penal Servitude, 15 years and above 10,	8	—
„ 10 years and above 7,	28	2
„ 7 years,	61	7
Imprisonment, 2 years and upwards, .	14	11
„ 12 and 18 months	135	9
„ 6 and 9 months,	297	96
„ 2 and 3 months,	1,135	309
„ 1 month,	2,414	639
„ Under one month,	4,092	2,288
Total,	8,888	3,350

Of these 1,032 males and 656 females were 10 years of age and under.

The Inspectors-General in their report for that year recommend the establishment of a Penal Reformatory, founded and supported entirely at the public cost, as the only means of checking juvenile crime in accordance with a resolution of a select committee of the House of Commons, passed in the previous year.

At that period a large number of juveniles were inmates of the Convict Prisons, the males amounting in 1854 to 167, and in 1855 to 169, and the treatment of young offenders occasioned the most anxious consideration of the legislature. In June, 1856, an Act of Parliament was passed enabling the commons of Lusk, county Dublin, to be appropriated for the purposes of a juvenile penal reformatory, and in the following year, 1857, £10,000 was voted for the erection of buildings for that purpose, which sum, however, never was expended, as the extension of the Reformatory School statutes to Ireland, in August, 1858, rendered the outlay unnecessary.

The difficulty of management of the juvenile class, even in the best regulated prison, and under the most favourable circumstances, with every appliance for moral and social improvement may be judged from the opinion expressed by the Governor of Mountjoy Convict Depot in his report in February, 1857, where he states that “he has found the juveniles to be the most troublesome class of convicts in his gaol;” and he adds, “they

"emulate each other in all kinds of mischief, and in endeavouring to elude the vigilance of the officers; they are so vicious in their propensities that measures of a summary and stringent description appear to be absolutely necessary for their present control and future amendment."

On the other hand, when we examine the statistical tables of juvenile crime in Ireland, we find that soon after the passing of the Reformatory Schools Act the convict classes of juveniles in Government prisons ceased to exist, and in no year since 1863 have more than two young offenders under sixteen years of age been reckoned at any one period amongst the inmates of all the Convict depôts throughout the kingdom, including Mountjoy, Spike Island, Smithfield, and Lusk. During the last seven years only seven males and one female, whose ages did not exceed sixteen years, were sentenced to penal servitude in Ireland.

The following Table taken from the Forty-ninth Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons (for 1870), gives in detail the Sentences passed on young offenders in that year.

SENTENCES PASSED ON JUVENILES in Ireland in 1870.

TERMS OF SENTENCE.	Age.				Total.	
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not Exceeding 16 Years.			
PENAL SERVITUDE:	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
For 5 years,	—	—	1	—	1	—
IMPRISONMENT:						
12 months,	—	—	2	—	2	—
6 months,	—	—	7	—	7	—
2 and 3 months,	—	—	66	11	66	11
1 month,	4	1	166	20	170	21
Short periods,	23	—	600	107	623	107
Total,	27	1	843	138	869	139
ABSTRACT.						
Total males,					869	
“ females,					139	
Total males and females convicted in 1870,					1,008	

Again, we observe the present hopeful reports of the managers of the various Reformatory Schools in Ireland, whose experience under the present system so strongly contrasts with the results and the difficulties in the management of juveniles felt even by those best conversant with the subject under a different system in former years.

To this subject I venture thus prominently to refer. One of the oldest magistrates of the county in which I reside, an active guardian of the poor from the introduction of the Poor Laws and Vice-Chairman for many years of the largest union in Ireland, officially connected, since 1854, with the administration of Prisons, and, as Commissioner of National Education, intimately acquainted with the educational wants of the poor, I can speak from experience. I have had every opportunity to be thoroughly informed of the

condition and treatment of the pauper and criminal classes of the juvenile population in Ireland, and I consider it to be of great importance that the experience of former systems and the benefits which have been conferred by recent legislation for these classes should be generally known.

Average
numbers in
custody.

Juveniles committed in 1870 averaged about 4 per cent. of the entire criminal commitments to the gaols—the males 5·8 per cent., the females 1·3 per cent. of the whole.

The Irish Reformatory Schools Act (21 & 22 Vict., cap. 103,) received the Royal Assent 2nd August, 1858. The Act was afterwards amended by 32 Vict., cap. 59.

Names of
certified
Reformatory
Schools.

The following Table shows the situation of the different Reformatory Schools at present existing in Ireland, the dates of their respective Certificates, the names of Corresponding Managers, and also the Sex and Religion of the young offenders who are inmates of the schools :—

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ANTRIM, . . .	1. Malone Reformatory School for Protestant boys, Belfast. Certified 13th March, 1860. Manager, Mr. David Barclay.
CORE, . . .	2. St. Patrick's Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Upton. Certified 6th July, 1860. Manager, Rev. Moses Furlong.*
DUBLIN, . . .	3. High Park Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Drumcondra, Dublin. Certified 21st December, 1858. Manager, Mrs. Helen O'Callaghan.
" . . .	4. Reformatory School for Protestant boys, 3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin. Certified 18th November, 1859. Official Manager, Rev. James Monahan, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin.
" . . .	5. Reformatory School for Protestant girls, 103, Cork-street, Dublin. Certified 12th April, 1859. Official Manager, Rev. James Monahan, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin.
GALWAY, . . .	6. St. Joseph's Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Ballinasloe. Certified 23rd December, 1863. Manager, Mrs. Mary Burke.
KING'S CO., . .	7. King's County Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Philipstown. Certified 22nd December, 1870. Manager, Rev. J. A. Matthews.
LIMERICK, . . .	8. St. Joseph's Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 25th January, 1859. Manager, Mrs. Amelia Von Neuenhove.
MONAGHAN,† . .	9. Spark's Lake Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Monaghan. Certified 29th July, 1859. Manager, Mrs. M. Genevieve Beale.
WICKLOW, . . .	10. St. Kevin's Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Glencree, Enniskerry. Certified 12th April, 1859. Manager, Rev. Laurence Charles Prideaux Fox.

* Died 25th October, 1871; succeeded by Rev. Jos. Ryan.

† This institution holds the place of a Penal Reformatory for Roman Catholic girls, and to it are transferred all those considered incorrigible in other Reformatory Schools.

The ten Reformatory Schools in Ireland under certificate on the 31st December, 1870, were as follows, with reference to the religious professions of the inmates:—

Sexes and religious professions of inmates.

Boys, Protestant,	2	Girls, Protestant,	1
„ Roman Catholics,	3	„ Roman Catholics,	4
Total,	5	Total,	5

In no Reformatory School in Ireland are young offenders of different sexes treated on the same premises. The necessity of this arrangement is obvious, having regard to the ages and previous characters of the inmates of Reformatory Schools.

TABLE showing number of JUVENILE OFFENDERS COMMITTED during 1870 to REFORMATORY SCHOOLS on expiration of Gaol Sentence. Young offenders committed in 1870.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number.		Sent to Reformatory.		Refused by Managers of Reformatory.		Discharged by order of the Executive.		Died.		Still in Gaol at close of year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	32	6	20	6	1	—	—	—	1*	—	—	—
Armagh,	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork County,	11	3	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ City,	14	7	13	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down,	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin County,	16	3	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ City,	83	14	81	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Fermanagh,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galway,	7	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
King's County,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick County,	4	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ City,	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry,	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drogheda Town,	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo,	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan,	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Queen's County,	4	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, North Riding,	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ South Riding,	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford,	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath,	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Wexford,	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow,	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	223	43	214	42	8	—	1	—	1	—	4	—

No young offender was sent to a Reformatory School from the counties of Carlow, Clare, Donegal, or Leitrim, during the year 1870.

* Perished in a snowstorm on road to a Reformatory School, in March, 1870.

Periods of sentence.

The following Table shows the numbers sentenced to detention in Reformatory Schools, with the periods of sentence, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870:—

	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.
1868,	3	11	7	245
1869,	4	10	11	235
1870,	4	18	14	226
Total,	11	39	32	706

Long sentences of advantage.

The advantages which result from long sentences on young offenders to Reformatory Schools are now universally admitted, more especially as powers are granted to managers under the 26th and 27th sections of the statute, to place out on leave, and apprentice to a trade the young offender on the expiration of one-half of the term of detention to which he was originally sentenced.

Sentences last three years.

The following Table shows the number of young offenders committed to Reformatory Schools by Judges of Assize, the Recorder of Dublin, and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, and by Justices at Petty Sessions, and Divisional Justices at the Metropolitan Police Courts, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.	Judges.			Recorder of Dublin and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.			Bench at Petty Sessions and Divisional Jus- tices at Metro- politan Police Courts.			Totals.	Total Males and Females.
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.		
MALES.											
Malone, Belfast, . . .	—	—	—	1	5	1	27	18	27	79	Males.
Upton, Co. Cork, . . .	3	1	1	17	11	3	48	46	45	175	
Rehoboth-place, Dublin,	1	—	—	3	3	3	9	8	10	37	
Phillipstown, King's Co.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Glencree, Co. Wicklow,	2	4	4	28	25	12	79	94	118	361	
											652
FEMALES.											
High Park, Co. Dublin,	—	1	—	1	2	2	15	12	5	38	Females.
Cork-street, Dublin, . .	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	2	6	13	
St. Joseph's, Ballinacree,	—	—	1	2	—	2	4	6	9	24	
St. Joseph's, Limerick, .	—	—	1	5	2	1	8	3	10	30	
Spark's Lake, Monaghan,	—	1	—	4	1	2	6	13	4	31	
Total,	6	7	7	62	51	26	198	202	229	788	136

The total number of young offenders under sentence of detention on 31st December, 1870, was 995—viz, boys, 810; girls, 185, distributed as follows:—

	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.
Boys,	131	679
Girls,	18	167

Of this number 5* were in prison; 9† were at large, having absconded, and not been as yet recovered; and 118‡ were out on licence preparatory to discharge.

* Boys, 5.

† Boys, 6; girls, 3.

‡ Boys, 117; girls, 1.

The number of inmates actually in the different Schools at that date (December 31st, 1870,) was therefore 863 (boys, 682; girls, 181).

The young offenders under detention in Reformatory Schools in Ireland numbered 856 (viz., 681 boys and 175 girls) during the year 1870. Comparing these figures with the returns for 1869, viz. (621 of boys and 166 of girls) total 787, it will be seen that the number of inmates in Reformatory Schools in Ireland increased by 69, viz., by 60 boys and 9 girls, during the year 1870.

The admissions to Protestant Schools were 47 (boys 41, girls 6); to Roman Catholic Schools, 216 (boys 178, girls 38).

The ages of those admitted were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Ages of young offenders.
Under 10 years,	22	3	
From 10 to 12 years,	60	7	
" 12 " 14 "	86	12	
" 14 " 16 "	51	22	

Comparing these figures with those for 1869, I find that admissions into Reformatory Schools of children, whose ages did not exceed 10 years, numbered 25 in both years. The admissions of children whose ages ranged between 10 and 12 were, 86 in 1869 and 67 in 1870. I regret to observe so large a number of young children are still sent to Reformatory Schools, some so young as scarcely to be accountable for criminal acts; and I wish to call the attention of magistrates to the 13th section of the Industrial Schools Act, which enacts that "a child, apparently under the age of 12 years, charged before two justices in petty sessions with an offence punishable by imprisonment or a less punishment, but who has not been convicted of felony, may be dealt with under the Industrial Schools Act and sent to a certified Industrial School."

Children under 12 years may be sent to Industrial Schools.

The previous convictions as far as known were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Previous convictions.
None,	178	40	218	
One,	32	2	34	
Two,	4	—	4	
Three,	4	—	4	
Four,	1	—	1	
Five and upwards,	—	1	1	

Comparing these figures with the returns for 1869 I observe a slight increase in the number of children not previously convicted in 1870, the numbers being 200 in 1869, and 218 in 1870. I find also that the number of offenders previously convicted, who were sent to Reformatory Schools in 1870, was less by 12 than in 1869, showing a slight but marked improvement in the juvenile criminal population of the country.*

The discharges from Reformatory Schools in 1870 amounted to 145 (111 boys, 34 girls), being a decrease on those for 1869 of 18 (the boys being less by 22, the girls more by 4).

Discharges.

* It must, however, be remembered that there is a tendency in Ireland not to convict young offenders of first offences, and I occasionally find in gaols confirmed young thieves now sentenced for the first time, or sentenced to terms too short for reformation in a Reformatory School.

The young offenders were distributed as follows :—

Placed in service or employment,	35
Placed out with aid of relations,	51
Emigrated,	35
Sent to sea,	4
Enlisted,	10
Discharged on account of disease,	1
" as incorrigible,	1
Died in school,	7
Absconded, sentence expired,	1

Deaths.
See Table,
p. 87.

Seven young offenders died in Reformatory Schools during 1870. The increase of 3 (as compared with 4 during the previous year), in the number of deaths in 1870 is not greater than might be expected; and having regard to the number and circumstances of inmates in the schools, I consider that their sanitary condition is satisfactory.

Results.

The results of the Reformatory School system are shown in the Appendix, No. III., and may be briefly summed up as follows :—

Discharges.

The discharges for three years amounted to 494; boys 410, girls 84.

Seven of these (boys) absconded and were not retaken—no girls; and 16 boys and 4 girls were specially discharged on account of disease, &c.

Of the remaining 467 (387 boys and 80 girls) 23 boys enlisted, 15 went to sea, 136 emigrated, and 213 were placed in employment or service from the school, or by the help of their relations. Twelve girls emigrated, and 68 were placed in service.

Boys.

As to the ultimate results of the training of the 410 boys, 10 have since died, leaving 400 to be reported on; of these, 275, or 68·8 per cent., are reported to be "*doing well*," 20, or 5 per cent., as "*doubtful*," 21, or 5·2 per cent., to have "*relapsed*" and been convicted of crime, and 84, or 21 per cent., whose present status is unknown.

Girls.

Of the 84 girls, 5 have since died, leaving 79 to be accounted for; of these, 55, or 69·6 per cent., are stated to be doing well, 8, or 10 per cent., as "*doubtful*," 6, or 9·1 per cent., have since their discharge been convicted of crime, and 10 or 12·7 per cent., are unknown.

In Table of Appendix No. III. are shown the results obtained from treatment in each Reformatory School separately.

Managers
may refuse
to receive
young
offenders.

The 12th section of the Reformatory Schools Act for Ireland (31 & 32 Vic., cap. 59,) enacts that young offenders be sent to schools, "*the managers of which are willing to receive them*." A like provision in the 8th section of the Reformatory Statute (29 & 30 Vic., cap. 117,) directs that managers of English and Scotch schools "*may decline to receive any youthful offender proposed to be sent to them under the Act*." Managers in both countries refuse to surrender the privilege to select suitable subjects for their institutions. In one of the rules of the Philanthropic Society's farm school, Surrey, it is expressly stated that no young offender will be received suffering under mental or physical defects, or ina-

bility to work.* The power is one which is never exercised in Ireland unless for valid reasons; and it will be seen by reference to Table, page 9, that only three offenders (males), sentenced by justices, were not received into Irish Reformatories during 1870. As, however, it has been alleged that such refusals render the administration of the law with reference to young offenders uncertain, and, besides, as a prison is a very unfit place for the reformation of young females, the managers of one Reformatory School for girls (Spark's Lake Reformatory, Monaghan) have arranged to receive into their institution all offenders, without distinction, committed to their charge, no matter how depraved, and even some tainted with disease, epileptics, and others, as likewise those reputed incorrigible, who have absconded from, or misconducted themselves in other schools.

It has been found that some of the worst class of juveniles simulate epilepsy and other diseases, in order to obtain their discharge on the grounds of ill health, and it has happened that malingers, who have been recommended for discharge on medical grounds, have ceased to show symptoms of the disease after removal to this institution.

The three boys refused to be received into the male reformatories during 1870 were—

1. W. D., aged 15 years, convicted at Cork, 30th August, 1870, and sentenced to 14 days imprisonment, and 5 years in a reformatory. This boy was refused, in consequence of being afflicted with a skin disease, which was contagious and difficult to cure.

2. M. M.,† aged 14 years, convicted at Nenagh, 17th December, 1870. Like sentence; refused, because labouring under a contagious disease.

3. W. M'Kinney,‡ aged 15 years, convicted at Belfast. Like sentence;

* The wording of the rule is—"The boy must be at least 12 and under 15 years of age, of sound bodily health, and capable of receiving mental instruction and industrial training. The school being essentially a school of industry, and the inmates being chiefly employed in farm and garden labour, any constitutional infirmity, loss of limb or eyesight, necessarily disqualifies an applicant for admission."

† This boy has since been re-convicted, and is now under a sentence of imprisonment for six months in Nenagh Gaol. The Governor states that he is fast drifting into the habitual criminal class.

‡ This boy was sentenced in February, 1870, about the same time as another boy, Bernard Young. At that period the only two Roman Catholic Reformatory Schools in Ireland for boys were very crowded, and the Reformatory since established at Philipstown had not then been licensed. Both these boys were refused by the managers of the Upton Reformatory, co. Cork, on the grounds that "the school was full at present." Glencree Reformatory was also much overcrowded; the manager, however, accepted the young offender, Bernard Young, but refused to receive William M'Kinney, stating that "he had not sufficient bodily strength to undergo labour," adding "he did not think it would be advisable to receive him, especially as the climate of Glencree during several months of the year is very severe." The weather at Glencree was then, as stated, very inclement, and the boy Bernard Young perished in a snow-storm on the mountain, when being removed by prison officers from Dublin to the Reformatory. The boy M'Kinney was discharged at the end of his imprisonment in Belfast Gaol, and being re-convicted 13 or 14 months afterwards, perished in May of the following year, 1871, by suicide in the prison. Having been instructed by the Executive to report on this case, I held an investigation at Belfast, as Inspector-General of Prisons, in reference thereto. I ascertained that prisoners in this goal were then furnished with a rope (since disused) with a hook attached, to facilitate the picking of oakum. The boy was found in his cell, suspended by this rope, his legs stretched out on the floor, the rope, not round his neck, but merely under his chin, across the windpipe, thus causing strangulation. The boy's height was 5 feet 10 inches, and the rope hung within less than 3 feet of the ground. Some imagine that the boy was hanged through accident—he was playing tricks with the rope, and put it under his chin, when his legs slipped from under him, and it was proved that he was of a merry, cheerful disposition, and was heard singing in his cell a short time before his death. The verdict of the coroner's jury, however, on the inquest was of suicide.

Some simulate disease in order to be discharged.

Boys refused admittance into Reformatory Schools.

refused, because he was not of sufficient bodily strength to undergo labour, and because the climate at Glencree is very severe during a portion of the year.

I have dwelt fully on this subject, because correspondents in some of the northern journals complain of the privilege of selection of inmates by managers, and I am anxious that the facts should be understood.

Receipts
and Expenditure
of
Reformatory
Schools
during the
year 1870.

The Receipts and Expenditure of the several Reformatory Schools in Ireland during the past year, will be found in detail in Appendix IV.

The total amount expended for the year 1870 was £18,167 0s. 7d. under the following heads:—

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and rations to officers,	3,604	2	4
Food of inmates,	6,393	17	2
Clothing "	1,951	11	9
Washing "	1,181	18	2
Repairs, Rates, &c.,	904	19	9
Furniture,	870	13	4
Printing,	368	13	3
Travelling and police,	266	9	7
Medical,	287	11	7
Sundries,	406	17	11
Rent,	364	15	1
Disposal,	688	7	3
Building,	877	3	5
Loss on Industrial Departments,	108	4	10
	£18,275	5	5

The receipts, including legacies and subscriptions, were classed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Treasury payments,	12,550	1	5
Subscriptions, legacies, &c.,	1,014	11	10
Contributions from rates,	5,248	1	11
Sundries,	10	7	2
Profits on Industrial Departments,	984	11	8
	£19,807	14	0

Accounts.

The accounts are so arranged as to show first, the full cost of maintenance and management in each school, and the cost per head resulting from these on the average number of inmates maintained, first for the whole expenditure, and then on the separate items of food and clothing. The amounts spent for disposal of inmates and for buildings are given separately, as not properly affecting the comparative economy of the management, and the profit or loss resulting from the industrial departments of the schools are enumerated in another table.

Cost per
head of
inmates.

Reviewing the total expenditure for the maintenance and management of the inmates, as given in these tables, it will be seen that the cost per head, varied for boys' schools from £23 5s. 11d. at St. Kevin's, Glencree, to £15 0s. 4d. at Upton, co. Cork, averaging £19 13s. 1d.; for girls, from £22 5s. 10d. at High Park, co. Dublin, to £16 14s. 7d. at Spark's Lake, Monaghan, averaging £19 7s. 1d.

On the other hand the industrial profits varied in the boys' schools from £3 11s. 1d. per head, at Rehoboth Reformatory, to £1 3s. 5d. at Malone, and to a loss of nearly 6s. 8d. at Glencree; the average being a gain of above 12s. 7d. per head.

In the girls' schools the profits (mostly from laundry and needle work) varied from £7 14s. at Limerick, to 4s. 7d. at High Park; the average being £2 13s. 1d.

The receipts obtained by voluntary subscription, £1,014 11s. 10d., towards the support of Reformatory Schools in Ireland during 1870, was far in excess of that in either of the previous years, 1868 or 1869, and this is evidence of the interest taken by the public in the well-being of these institutions. Through voluntary subscriptions are likewise given facilities for the improvement of the establishments, and the providing for outfit, &c., of the inmates on discharge.

The amount contributed from the county and borough rates, £5,248 12s. 2d., in 1870, towards the maintenance of these institutions in 1869, exceeded by £1,110 12s. 2d. the payments in 1869; at present the Grand Jury of every county in Ireland contribute a capitation grant towards the support of young offenders committed from the districts within their jurisdiction.

Payments from county and borough rates towards the maintenance of Reformatory Schools in Ireland, 1869 and 1870:—

	1869.			1870.		
MALES.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Malone, Belfast,	239	16	9	407	3	11
Upton, Cork,	1,000	0	0	1,143	6	2
Rehoboth, Dublin,	82	13	0	239	4	11
St. Kevin's, Glencree, Wicklow,	2,080	0	0	2,451	15	10
GIRLS.						
St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe,	70	0	0	113	7	5
Cork-street, Dublin,	50	0	0	187	10	1
High Park, co. Dublin,	340	0	0	361	13	2
St. Joseph's, Limerick,	95	0	0	126	14	6
Spark's Lake, Monaghan,	180	0	0	217	5	11
	£4,137	9	9	£5,248	1	11

The preceding table shows an increase of £1,110 12s. 2d. in the amount contributed from county and borough rates towards the maintenance of Reformatory Schools.

By reference to Appendix IX., page 55, it will be seen that £405 10s. 6d. was collected from parents and guardians of young offenders responsible for contributions towards their maintenance during the year 1870. In 1869 £363 12s. 2d. was received, and £322 1s. in 1868. The collections from parents and guardians are made within the Dublin Metropolitan Police district, by Mr. John Ryan, who receives a per-centage of £3 on the receipts, and the difficulties he has to encounter in the collection may be understood when it is remembered that payments are sometimes as low as 3d. per week.

Warrants
issued in
the Dublin
district.

The following return shows the number of warrants issued in the city of Dublin against defaulters for non-payment of parental money towards maintenance of young offenders in Reformatory Schools:—

WARRANTS ISSUED.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Warrants issued,	27	44	53	53	63	81	75	69	62	79	80
Number of those by whom payments were made before execution,	24	36	42	44	45	66	67	61	48	61	62
Sent to prison,	24	3	3	3	15	11	6	5	6	11	15
Goods seized,	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Number of parents and guardians against whom decrees were had, but who did not pay,	—	8	8	6	3	2	1	3	5	5	3

There is no return in this office of Warrants issued in the Provinces, or the number of Defaulters therein.

The parental contributions received by the Dublin collector, Mr. Ryan, during the year 1870, amounted to £242 8s. 9d., and £163 1s. 9d. was collected during the same period by the Royal Irish Constabulary throughout the rest of Ireland. Hitherto, the parental contributions collected by the Constabulary were remitted monthly to this office, but by a subsequent arrangement with the Paymaster-General's Department, the Sub-Inspectors of Constabulary credit the moneys which they receive in their monthly accounts to the Receivers of Constabulary, and the amounts are brought to the credit of the vote at the end of each quarter.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Industrial
Schools;
when
established.

Notwithstanding that the statute which extended the benefits of reformatory school training to young offenders in Ireland was passed in August, 1858, the Irish Industrial Schools Act did not become law until May, 1868, and up to October, 1869, only two male and three female Industrial Schools had been certified. At that time the principles of this system, to the management of which so many earnest men and women in England and Scotland were devoting their energies, were very imperfectly understood in Ireland; but towards the close of 1869 Sir Walter Crofton and Miss Carpenter brought the matter under the notice of the Irish public, and pointed out the advantages which must result from the establishment of institutions whose aim is prevention, and to humanize and train to industry and order the young waifs and strays of society, hitherto permitted to grow up in idleness and vice. The Lord Lieutenant also, at the inaugural banquet of the Lord Mayor at the commencement of 1870, again called attention

to the subject;* and finally the Lord Chancellor, in his address as President of the Statistical Society, brought under the notice of that useful body the social improvement which the establishment of these schools would effect.†

* "It deals," said the Lord Lieutenant, "with those who are hovering on the brink of crime, and I am quite sure will have a very beneficial effect on the country. I am happy to state that I have been the means of communicating with the Admiralty with respect to training ships for these schools, and I hope soon that training ships will be established not only in Cork and Galway, but that also we shall see one of these ships here in Dublin."

‡ The grant from the Treasury under the section of the Act, then only £6,500, was, through the influence of His Excellency and Mr. Fortescue, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, increased to £19,500 for 1870-1, and for 1871-2 to £29,500.

† The Lord Chancellor, in his address to the Statistical Society, observes:—"Another great social reform has lately come into operation in Ireland—I refer to the Industrial Schools Act. The volume of Judicial Statistics for 1868 gives us information as to the advantage and necessity of this excellent measure. The number of the criminal classes, other than vagrants and tramps, in Ireland, returned as known to the police, is less than half the number in an equal portion of the population of England and Wales, and 'this is more remarkable in view of the fact, that the proportion of the police to the population is very much greater in Ireland than in England and Wales, so that there was in Ireland may be presumed to be more nearly correct, as the means of detection are more abundant.' On the other hand, 'the relative number of vagrants and tramps under sixteen years of age in the two countries is directly the reverse; the number in Ireland (3,693) being more than double the number (1,464) in an equal portion of the population of England and Wales.' To some extent, the existence for years past of Industrial Schools in England, to which the idle vagrants are drafted, and the want of them in Ireland, may partially explain the difference, in this respect, between the countries."

"The evils created by a vagrant population are very serious; and whether we regard our plain duty to the children who are cast abroad as waifs and strays on the world, and are entitled to receive from the State that guardianship and guidance which they cannot give themselves; or the importance of preventing the vagabond from developing into the criminal, peevish upon society whilst he is at large, and a burden to it when it is forced to pay for his punishment, in either way, morally or socially, for fiscal advantage or for the higher motive of redeeming from bad courses our brethren of humanity whom untoward circumstances have put in the path of temptation and of vice, we are bound, so far as we can, to withdraw them from that evil path promptly, before the tyranny of habit and the domination of unregulated passions have made impossible their abandonment of sin and reconciliation with society."

"Our reformatory system has preserved from ruin hundreds of poor creatures who, but for its existence, would have perished miserably, after spending lives of infamy. It is impossible to visit one of the well-ordered institutions which it has created without a sense of grateful satisfaction that so many hearts have been purified by the influence of religion, and stern, yet kindly, care, which, but for them, would have been hardened in iniquity—that so many hands have been attracted to the pursuits of productive industry, which had been trained to habits of idleness, and might have wrought deeds of murderous violence. But, pleasant and profitable as these considerations are, in connexion with the reform of the youthful criminal, it was surely wrong to spend all our sympathies and employ all our strength for his advantage, whilst multitudes, still unstained by crime, but placed in circumstances almost inevitably tending to steep them in it, were abandoned to their fate. This was felt, long ago, on the continent of Europe. It is very many years since I saw with delight the magnificent establishment at Brussels, which sheltered, and shelters still multitudes of the wandering children of that Belgic kingdom, in this, as in so many other things, a model for nations far larger and more important than itself. Scotland, also, as well as England, has had her schools of industry for many years, and worked them with eminent success."

"I hope and believe that we shall not fail to avail ourselves wisely of this great agency of social improvement. There has been difficulty in bringing it into action, but its value has begun to be appreciated; and in various places preparations have been made for its energetic employment. It has been proposed to establish Maritime Schools in training ships, to make fish-curing establishments, and to have much-wanted fish markets opened in connexion therewith, the profits of which would greatly aid the school. These ship schools would give great facilities of wholesome and profitable employment to the boys, and of efficient control and discipline to the managers; they would provide the means of honest livelihood when the children become men, and supply numbers of intelligent and skilled recruits to the navy and the merchant service. At Mettral and Ruysellayde full-rigged ships are planted on the grounds of the reformatories, and the boys are taught the art of seamanship as well as they can be, on dry land. Of course, the actual training on the open sea which washes the Irish coast, would be in every way preferable to such a substitution."

"How much sin has been prevented, how much morality established, how much happi-

Under these auspices public meetings were held in Cork, Dublin, and elsewhere, subscriptions were freely given, and Industrial Schools were founded; but the necessity for such institutions, in the opinion of the meetings, appeared more especially to apply to those for females, from the great difficulty which is felt in the south and west of Ireland in placing pauper and friendless female children in a position to support themselves by honest industry.*

This feeling appears to have so strongly taken possession of the public mind that, at a meeting in Cork, presided over by the Mayor, £7,000 was collected, but it was solely for the founding and support of female institutions; and notwithstanding the exertions of some public-spirited and benevolent gentlemen in that city, funds could not be obtained sufficient for removing to Cork, and fitting up the ships which the Admiralty had offered for the purpose of an Industrial School in the harbour.

seen secured amongst the many helpless beings who, but for these institutions, would have lived and died in crime and misery. The system is based on the broad and sure foundations of public policy; it is commended by the results of the large experience of many lands; it ought to be especially welcome in a country whose relative criminality is small—whose relative vagrancy is enormous; and I have no doubt that, in spite of some temporary prejudices, and some passing antagonisms, it will establish itself with the ultimate approval of all good men, and with abounding advantage to the whole community."

* As I write, a Committee of Guardians of a Poor Law Union, of which I am an *ex officio* Guardian, has furnished a report on the necessity for the emigration of some of the female paupers reared in the house, to which I wish to call special attention, as it explains the difficulties which surround the permanent placing in a position to support themselves by honest industry of young females without friends in Ireland, and belonging to the class usually detained in Industrial Schools. That report is framed with much care by some of the principal members of the Board, magistrates of the district, and others, who have spared no pains to make it reliable. In this they have been assisted by the superior officers of the union, and they have themselves thoroughly investigated the truth of the facts which they have stated. The report is too long to publish in *extenso*, but I extract such passages as apply to the subject under consideration:—

"The committee have been furnished by the matron and assistant-master with a list of 50 young women who are eligible and willing to emigrate. Of these 26 have been reared in the house, and on an average have been in it for a period of 17 years each; and, taking the entire 50 together, we find that they have been in the house for an average of upwards of 12½ years each.

"We find that the above girls have cost the ratepayers £7,396.

"We find that in the year 1863 there were nine young women in the house who were willing to emigrate at that time, and who were then recommended by the committee of selection for emigration. These are still in the house, and likely to remain so, as they have not on this occasion expressed any wish to emigrate.

"We find that the nine girls above referred to have, since 1863, cost the ratepayers £168, and are likely to be an annual charge on the ratepayers of at least £84, whilst, had they emigrated in the year 1863, the cost to the ratepayers would have been £114 13s. 6d.; so that the ratepayers, by their retention in this country, have been already at a loss of £53 6s. 6d., without mentioning the irreparable loss to these girls themselves.

"We find that the wages offered by the public to the young women in the body of the house varies from 10s. to 20s. a quarter, but that 20s. a quarter can rarely be obtained. Apparently very respectable ladies come to the matron offering to take girls at 8s. a quarter, but the matron (we think, very properly), declines to tell the girls of any situation at less wages than 10s. a quarter, as she is convinced it would be impossible for them to retain such situations; in all cases these girls are expected to find their own clothes, and to do all the household work.

"We find that the girls who have been brought up in the house do not, as a rule, care to keep these situations and remain in them.

"We find that, as at present organized, it is practically impossible in this house to teach the girls cookery, milking, and many other things necessary to fit them for domestic service.

"We are convinced by the fact of these women having remained in the house for an average of 12½ years that there is no hope of their ever obtaining permanent employment in this country, but they must always remain a burden on the ratepayers."

The report is signed by seven of the leading guardians of the union.

In like manner a project for the formation of a boys' school at Kinsale, perhaps the best fishing station in the British Islands, where children could have been brought up as fishermen, and trained to a pursuit which would develop an important branch of industry,* proved abortive notwithstanding that great advantages were offered; and the scheme has been abandoned in consequence of the extreme apathy of influential persons in the district, and the impossibility of procuring the means for its establishment. This is the more remarkable when it is remembered that a large, well managed Industrial School for girls is in operation in that place, and is well supported by the inhabitants.

Idea of a boys' school at Kinsale abandoned.

The hopeless condition in three provinces of Ireland of female children of the class who are usually inmates of Industrial Schools, unless when trained to skilled labour under competent teachers in whom the public have confidence, is stated to be one of the causes of the great anxiety to found Industrial Schools for females in those districts. Such teachers not alone instruct but likewise constitute a *société de patronage* when placing the children in suitable situations, and guarantee their proficiency and qualifications as domestic servants, as likewise their habits of industry and integrity.

Females should be trained to skilled labour.

In Ulster the numerous mills absorb and give extensive occupation to female workers, and provide an employment which does not exist in the other provinces.

The 21st section of the Industrial Schools Act enables the managers of schools to place out children on licence, which, more especially for girls, is a valuable assistance in the exercise of supervision over them, as the licence may be revoked at any time.

Should be placed on licence.

It is obvious that the protective care and advice of women older than themselves is most needful for young girls. An immense majority of girls belonging to the labouring class find their living in small and humble houses. Children without parents or relatives, reared in industrial schools, when placed out as servants or apprentices, would, except for this section, be without adequate guardianship beyond their mistresses for the time being. Amongst these mistresses many fail in their duty, and thus the helpless young servant is worse than unprotected. Miss Cobbe, of Newbridge, an Irish lady who has devoted her life to help the friendless of her own sex, has thus feelingly described the dangers to which they are subject.† Miss Cobbe further observes:—

Female servants helpless.

"Some mistresses are unkind, harsh, and cruel; some drunken or ill conducted; some starve or overwork the girl; some withhold wages on pretence of breakage or gifts of worn-out clothes; some dismiss at a day or hour's notice, at night (I have myself known it), without a home to go to or a shilling of money. These poor children do not understand how to apply for justice, and their mistresses know it well."

To protect these children the 21st section of the Act is of great value. The Industrial School is a home for the girl until she reaches 16 years, where, if the situation provided for her is un-

Teachers hold position of parents.

* The Inspectors of Fisheries, in their report for 1870, point out the necessity to raise a class of fishermen for our coast by which, in their opinion, fully a million's worth more of fish than at present would be obtained from the Irish fisheries.

† "Friendless Girls, and How to Help them," printed by Emily Faithful, 1861.

suitable, she will be received until a new situation offers, and where she can always go for advice and support, which to the friendless orphan is the greatest protection.

On the 31st December, 1870, 32 Industrial Schools had received certificates under the Act—3 for boys, 25 for girls, and 4 mixed schools for young boys and girls. The certificates had been withdrawn from two boys' schools during the year, one at Nenagh, the certificate of which was resigned by the managers before any children had been received into the Institution, as difficulties were found in the formation of a staff; and on the establishment of the Artane Industrial School, county Dublin, in July, 1870, the inmates of the St. Mary's Industrial School at Inchicore were removed to the new Institution, and the Inchicore School ceased to be a certified school under the Act. The inmates also of a temporary school, the Glanmire and Passage West School, established in the county Cork, certified in October, 1870, were transferred in March following to a new Institution, founded by the same managers, on the Union Quay, Cork, and the Glanmire school was closed.

The 32 Industrial Schools which existed in Ireland on the 31st December, 1870, were as follows:—

Boys—Protestant,	.	.	.	.	1
Roman Catholic,	.	.	.	.	2
Total,	.	.	.	.	3
Girls—Protestant,	.	.	.	.	3
Roman Catholic,	.	.	.	.	22
Total,	.	.	.	.	25
Mixed schools for girls and young boys—Roman Catholic,	.	.	.	.	4
Total,	.	.	.	.	4

making the total of 32-certified Industrial Schools then existing in Ireland.

At present certified Industrial Schools in Ireland number 41, and are constituted as follows:—

For Boys—Protestant,	.	.	.	.	3
Roman Catholic,	.	.	.	.	5
Total,	.	.	.	.	8
For Girls—Protestant,	.	.	.	.	3
Roman Catholic,	.	.	.	.	24
Total,	.	.	.	.	27
Mixed schools for girls and young boys—Roman Catholic,	.	.	.	.	6
Total,	.	.	.	.	6

Children under orders of detention in Industrial Schools in Ireland on the 31st December, 1870, numbered, boys, 246, girls, 1,288. Two girls, who had absconded, had not then been recovered. None were on licence, in consequence of the recent estab-

Boys' schools.

Schools certified, 31st December, 1870.

Schools certified since 1870.

Number in schools in 1870.

lishment of the schools. The numbers actually in the schools were, therefore, boys, 246, girls, 1,281—total, 1,527.

The corresponding numbers under order of detention on the 31st December in the previous year (1869) were, boys, 65, girls, 183—total, 248. None were on licence or absent, having absconded. Number in 1869.

The admissions in 1870 amounted to 181 boys, and 1,128 girls—total, 1,309. Admissions.

On analysis of the ages and previous circumstances of the children admitted during the year shows as follows:—

<i>Ages.</i>				<i>Ages.</i>
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Under 7 years of age,	23	144	166	
" 7 to 9	75	292	367	
" 9 " 11	79	313	392	
" 11 " 13	53	328	381	
" 13 " 14	13	94	107	
<i>Previous Circumstances.</i>				<i>Previous circumstances.</i>
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Illegitimate,	5	72	77	
Both parents dead,	95	305	400	
One parent dead,	118	615	733	
Deserted by parents,	28	123	146	
One or both parents destitute,	125	551	676	
One or both parents in gaol,	4	16	20	

The discharges for the year (deducting such as were transferred from one school to another, but including 3 who were sent to reformatories for absconding and breach of rules), were 28. Industrial Schools having been only recently established, discharges were necessarily few, as sufficient time was not afforded for the training of children in them. Discharges.

The 7 deaths in industrial schools during the year 1870, on an average population of 1,289 inmates, gives a mortality of little more than one-half per cent. All were of girls; but when it is remembered that a large number of the children are admitted in a sad state of destitution, some with syphilitic taint, and others afflicted with scrofulous disease, often in its worst form—one when admitted into Moate school was in a dying state from misery and disease—the mortality cannot be considered to be great under such circumstances. Large quantities of cod-liver oil are given to these children, and I have been assured that some have drunk more than their weight of that valuable medicine since their admission into the establishments. At St. Martha's, Monaghan, to which school the worst cases are transferred, large quantities of eggs are also given to these children, and the manager reports that the diet is found peculiarly suitable for young persons in their state. The majority of the schools are in the country, in good air. In the schools so circumstanced, and with a generous diet, the change in the appearance of the children is very remarkable, and under the humanizing influence of the managers their habits and manners are equally so. Deaths. See Table, p. 21.
Special treatment required.

Industrial schools in Ireland are of so recent a foundation that Results.

definite results cannot be ascertained, but I have no doubt that the training in the majority will produce the best consequences, especially in the female schools; more particularly those in connexion with the National Board of Education, and above all in places where there is sufficient land, and dairy and farm-yard husbandry are cultivated. I cannot, however, but imagine that schools in towns, without land, and without competent and regular inspection—especially where well-conducted extern pupils are not admitted to mix with the children of the schools—must labour under great disadvantages; and I have endeavoured, as far as in me lies, to convince managers of the justice of these views.

Receipts.

The amounts of receipt and expenditure for each certified school will be found in the Appendix.

The total receipts for the year was £11,993 12s. 4d.; the total expenditure, £24,762 1s. 10d., distributed severally as under.

RECEIPTS—1870.

	£	s.	d.
Treasury allowance,	9,081	19	8
Subscriptions, legacies, &c.,	1,838	0	11
Payment from rates,	650	17	6
Payments from voluntary associations,	152	9	0
Sundries,	8	6	5
Industrial profit,	261	18	10
	<hr/>		
	£11,993	12	4

Expenditure.

EXPENDITURE—1870.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of officers,	1,553	18	7
Rations do.,	950	2	2
Food of inmates,	7,011	3	0
Clothing do.,	2,352	2	5
Washing, fuel, and light,	907	0	0
Repairs, rates, and taxes,	983	9	9
Furniture and house sundries,	3,773	19	11
Printing and office expenses,	208	12	7
Travelling and police charges,	80	10	8
Medical expenses, funerals, &c.,	195	13	4
Sundries, rewards, &c.,	169	0	1
Rent,	1,064	2	3
Disposal,	10	9	6
Building,	4,901	17	7
	<hr/>		
	£24,762	1	10

In consequence of the very recent establishment of Industrial Schools in Ireland, the majority having been only in existence for a few months during 1870, I find it impossible to arrive at a correct estimate of the average cost per head for maintenance of each inmate in the schools for that year (1870), but I trust in my next report to be enabled to enter fully into details on this subject.

As might be expected from the classes from which they were taken, the great majority of the children ordered for detention in Industrial Schools during the year are reported to have been perfectly ignorant of even the most elementary education, literary, social, or moral; but sharp and intelligent they quickly profit by the instruction they receive, and on each succeeding visit I observe marked improvement amongst them.

Educational
status.

The entire number of children ordered for detention in Industrial schools in Ireland since the passing of the Act in 1868, amounted to 246 boys and 1,311 girls; of these 17 boys and 28 girls were discharged up to the close of 1870.

Numbers
since pass-
ing of Act.

The first Industrial School for boys in Ireland was certified in May, 1869. It was established at Inchicore, near Dublin, but being found defective, the certificate, as already stated, was withdrawn in March, 1870, and the inmates were, in the following July, removed to the Artane school, which was then opened. A second boys' school was founded in August, 1869, in Donegall-street, Belfast; but, situated in the leading thoroughfare of a large manufacturing town, the rooms inhabited by the boys merely separated by the wall of the house from the paved street into which they look, and with only a yard in which the children can exercise in the rear, this school can never be satisfactory so long as it is conducted on its present site. It is hoped that the institution will be soon transferred to more suitable premises in the country.

Boys'
schools.

Since that time three Industrial Schools for boys have been established in the city of Cork, but none of them have land as yet attached, and it is to be regretted that influential persons in Cork and other parts of the south of Ireland, surrounded by the magnificent harbours and fishing grounds which abound on their seaboard, have not as yet taken steps towards the establishment of Industrial Schools in which boys would be trained to occupations peculiarly suited for the Irish, and which would develop the resources of the country. This unaccountable apathy is much to be deplored, and it is earnestly to be hoped that persons of influence in the country will turn their attention to the foundation of school establishments, where training to seamanship, the most improved methods of fishing, and to the curing of fish, will form the principal occupation of the inmates.

At Kinsale, where the people of Cork might establish an Industrial School, in which fishing, navigation, and the curing of fish could be taught, the fishing grounds are for the most part occupied by English, Manx, and Continental boats.* By these, thousands of tons of fish are annually taken, and a most profitable branch of trade is lost to this country, at the very time when our people are compelled to emigrate to distant lands, notwithstanding that there is full scope for their employment and profitable industry all round our coast.

Kinsale
eligible site
for a school.

* Besides foreign vessels, 120 English and Manx boats, and only 58 Irish boats, were engaged in the mackerel fishery at Kinsale in 1870. Nearly 100,000 boxes, each containing 120 mackerel, were sold at Kinsale, and 1,215 tons of fish passed on the railway from that town to Cork during the year; notwithstanding that a large number of steamers were employed bringing fish from the harbour at Kinsale, by which the great majority of the fish were carried. I have seen seven steamers in the harbour during the fishing season, loading with fish for the English and French markets.

In some other districts, however, the value of schools, in which boys will be taught farm husbandry and practical seamanship, and not the mere handicrafts of tailoring and shoemaking, has latterly become understood, and, although slow to appreciate their importance, the public now begins to perceive the necessity for the establishment of boys' schools on a proper system.

Artane school. Fifty-six acres of excellent land have been purchased in fee at Artane, close to Dublin, and large buildings commenced for a boys' school. The Rev. Mr. Hoope and the Christian Brothers have undertaken the work. The property has been purchased at a cost of £7,000, and the qualifications of the Brothers for teaching and training of boys are the best guarantee that the school will be a success. The Earl of Meath and other benevolent persons have also taken large premises at Blackrock, Dublin, for a like purpose. At **Blackrock school.** Galway nineteen acres of land, on the bay at Salt-hill, have been given by Miss Grattan at a low rent for an Industrial School for boys, which it is hoped will eventuate in a fishing station; and the Town Council have offered the use of their moorings in the bay for the anchorage of an industrial school ship, should one be procured.

Galway school. At Tralee an Industrial School has been opened, in charge of Christian Brothers, with land attached, and sufficiently near the harbour for fishing purposes.

Tralee school. On the north-west coast of Donegal it is proposed to establish a school, where fishing will be the principal occupation of the inmates, navigation taught, and the boys trained for the sea. At Dungarvan, also, arrangements are being made for a similar purpose. At a meeting presided over by Lord Stuart De Decies, the Lieutenant of the County, and attended by the Marquess of Waterford, Lord Hastings, and other influential persons, the matter was favourably considered, and large sums subscribed; but the site selected did not suit, and I have suggested that land should be taken on the sea-coast for the school, which suggestion has been adopted, and the committee of management are, I am informed, in treaty to obtain a suitable location for the institution which they propose to establish.

In the Appendix are given special reports on such of the above schools as have yet been certified for the education and training of the elder boys. There are, besides, five schools under the management of females, which have been established for the training of young boys under nine years of age, as well as girls.

Proposed new school. Many young boys, whose ages vary from six to nine years, are ordered by magistrates for detention in Industrial Schools. It is impossible that these young children can be properly cared and trained in a school where the more advanced boys are educated. They interfere with the discipline, and are themselves neglected. In girls' schools, the elder inmates, who have an aptitude for the work, have a certain number of their younger companions placed under their charge. They teach, wash, dress, and train them, and are thus themselves prepared to become afterwards nursery-maids in respectable families. This system cannot satisfactorily be carried out in male schools; and it has now been arranged that very young boys shall be taught in

Schools for young boys should be in charge of females.

mixed schools, managed by females. Boys of these tender years who are ordered to be sent to an Industrial School consist for the most part of orphans found destitute, and derelict children, who have acquired inveterate habits of vagrancy and a perfect contempt for law and order; the sons of abandoned characters also, and drunken dissolute parents, who never have known a mother's care and solicitude, and who require the greatest attention to wean them from their bad and filthy habits, and the evil influences with which they have been surrounded. Under the humanizing management and training of women of a superior class, and formed to tidy habits, gentleness, order, and strict cleanliness, these become susceptible of the best impressions, which secretly and silently lead them to good; and when transferred to the school where they are to labour with the more adult boys, they will remember their former teachers with affection, and not easily forget the lessons which they have been taught.

The introduction of Industrial Schools into Ireland, having opened a new phase in the legislation of the country, and this being the first report to Parliament in which the subject has been considered, I have endeavoured to point out the principles on which the system is founded, in order that they may be understood by managers and the public.

Another matter also requires explanation, as on it depends the final results of the teaching imparted. The State having guardianship of derelict children, orphans, or those whose parents are criminals, places them, under the Industrial Schools Act, in a home where the father or mother, if anxious for their well-being, would have wished them to be; hence the statute directs that the managers shall be of the same religious persuasion as the parents of the children, and to carry out this object faithfully they should be pious and earnest in their belief; but, at the same time, care must be taken that the children shall, as soon as practicable, be absorbed into the population, in a position to earn a livelihood, so as to cease to be a burden on the public funds. To do this effectually they must be rendered self-reliant, laborious, and capable of self-control. They must be removed from the feelings and ideas which surround abject poverty and crime. Their training must, therefore, be of a superior description, that they may be prepared to hold their place amongst their fellows in the higher sphere for which their education and training will qualify them. These children are untainted by crime. The very fact of a conviction for a felonious offence renders a child ineligible for an Industrial School. There is no blot on them, and they are entitled to all the advantages which the State provides in primary schools for the working classes. It is, therefore, most desirable that the curriculum of scholastic teaching in Industrial Schools should be equal to that in the ordinary National schools which are supported by the State, and that the inmates should not be kept apart from the better-conditioned classes, but should, under the supervision of their teachers, during the four hours on five days in the week allocated for secular instruction in schools supported by the State, mix in the school-classes, examinations, and amuse-

A new phase in legislation.

Teaching should be of a superior description.

ments, as they are to associate with them in their daily avocations when adults.

To carry out this principle, and in order that an undoubted and sufficient guarantee should be given that the scholastic teaching in the school is not neglected, which unfortunately is sometimes the case where there is not constant inspection, I would suggest that the literary instruction of the children should, in all cases, be placed under well-qualified and efficient examiners, who should frequently visit the schools and ascertain the progress of the pupils.

Majority of girls' schools are in connexion with the National Board.

In the majority of the certified Industrial Schools for girls a National school forms part of the building certified, and it is largely attended by extern pupils, who freely associate with the Industrial School children. Scattered through the classes, they take their place amongst the other children, who are to be their associates after they leave the school; thus is avoided the great defect of isolation peculiar to orphanages and similar institutions. Some from superior intelligence command respect, and become mistresses, and are educated as teachers. The special talents of each individual are developed, and not unfrequently the Industrial School girl holds the highest position for good conduct and attention in her class.

An Industrial School is the home of the child.

An Industrial School is a home for the children placed in it, where their training and the formation of their character is accomplished. The teachers, living amongst them, if in earnest, acquire influence over them; their whole life, the very tone of their voice, their every action unconsciously leads the children to think with them, and the character of the child in the main reflects the character of the teacher; at the same time the Industrial School pupil, not shut out from intercourse with other children in the school, can see the faults of her fellow pupils, judge of their actions, and holding her place amongst them, she is thus prepared to begin the battle of life.

Boys' schools.

Although the great majority of the Industrial Schools for girls are in connexion with the National Board of Education, and with the best results, only two of the eight boys' schools are under the Board; one of these is managed by Dr. Webster in Cork, in which some of his boys already distinguish themselves; the other is in Galway, a school lately opened; thus the advantages and emulation from inspection and public examination which the girls possess are lost to the majority of male children. All the mixed schools for boys and girls are in connexion with the Board of National Education.

Rules.

It became my duty, on my appointment as Inspector of Industrial Schools in October, 1869, to frame a code of rules for their guidance. These I have assimilated as far as practicable to those used in the majority of English schools; and in order that they should be as perfect as possible I have consulted the Rev. Sydney Turner, Sir Walter Crofton, and the managers of the different Industrial Schools then in existence. The Right Hon. Alexander Macdonnell, Judge Longfield, and other Commissioners of National Education, kindly assisted me in drawing up the rules which relate to scholastic education, and the rules so framed, having

received the approval of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, were accepted by all the schools under the Act.

These rules are given in full in the Appendix.

In order to carry out the proper training of the children, these rules, which are in force in all Irish Industrial Schools, direct that the industrial education, as distinguished from scholastic instruction, for boys, shall embrace, whenever practicable, farm and garden work, and such handicrafts as can be conveniently carried on. Where a training-school ship has been provided, practical seamanship, fishing, the curing of fish, the making of nets, &c., shall form the principal occupation of the boys in it. The employment of the girls, shall consist of needlework, machine work, washing, ironing, cooking, and housework. Where practicable the girls shall be taught the milking of cows, dairy husbandry, and the management of pigs, poultry, and bees, as well as cottage gardening and the culture of vegetables.* The rules further provide that in addition to the scholastic instruction the children shall be employed for not less than six hours daily in industrial education, and it is the duty of the manager to see that the children are constantly employed, that they are taught to consider labour as a duty, to take kindly to it, to persevere in it, and to feel a pride in their work.

It is obvious that to accomplish the objects of this rule the Industrial Schools should be situate outside the streets of a town, and with a sufficient quantity of land attached to permit the instruction of the children in the various matters to which it refers. In an agricultural country, such as Ireland, where in three provinces few manufactories are at work, it is of immense importance that the labouring classes should have a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of the various duties of farm servants, in order that they may become generally useful in the different employments in which they may be engaged. Even to those employed in fishing a certain knowledge of farming is of advantage. The Fishery Commissioners, in their report for 1870, observe:—

"Owing to the precarious nature of the fishing on a large portion of the coast, the possession of a little land is most desirable to the fishermen to occupy them during the long intervals when prevented from fishing by tempestuous weather. Those fishing communities get on best that combine a little farming with fishing. The importance of sustaining the small class of fishermen following both avocations cannot be over-estimated when the fluctuating character of the large fisheries is taken into consideration."

Again, the healthful occupations and pure atmosphere of the country are powerful sanitary agents towards the elimination of scrofula from the constitutions of the wretched children who find their way into these schools. A generous and varied diet is

* In order to effect this object, Mr. Baldwin, the superintendent of the agricultural department of the National Board of Education, has written specially for these schools a valuable and very cheap work, sold to schools for 3d., on rural industry, which treats of the branches of farmyard and dairy management, cottage gardening, and other matters, in which females should specially be instructed. A little work, "The Penny Vegetarian Cookery," published by Piesan, Paternoster-row, is also recommended for the use of these schools.

another important means towards this object, and, although, in the first instance, causing a derangement of the system, the constitution soon assumes a healthy tone, the bodily as well as the cerebral functions become developed, and the child is raised, morally as well as physically, in the social scale.

Trades
should be
taught.

Tailoring, shoemaking, and sack-making are valuable employments, but should not be the sole trades taught to boys in Industrial Schools. The manufacture of carts and other agricultural instruments, smith's work and the shoeing of horses, cooperage, wood carving and turning, baking, cabinet making, and printing, might, with advantage, be taught; in like manner, the treatment and preparation of flax, dairy, and farm-yard husbandry, as well as baking, cooking, laundry, and house work, should form the principal occupation of the girls. Nothing is of more importance than teaching them the cottage cookery known in almost every English and still more in every continental household, but almost unknown in the cottages of this country, where luxuries such as omelets, vegetable soups, rice, macaroni, maize, and other vegetable and savory dishes are never thought of by the labouring classes, although within the pecuniary means of all but the very poorest. Girls are now instructed in some of the Industrial Schools in these branches of cookery. The baking of bread and the manufacture of butter are also very general, and, I trust, that such technical education will be universally adopted, and be the means of introducing many comforts into Irish cottage households now unknown.

Cooking, &c.

London
International Ex-
hibition.

It was with pleasure that I witnessed in the London International Exhibition for 1871, the beautiful needlework, lacework, and other articles, as well as drawings and writing, exhibited in the school department of the Exhibition, the work of girls, inmates of Irish Industrial and Reformatory Schools; and I read with much satisfaction the remarks of one of England's most distinguished statesmen,* at the recent delivery of prizes to the cottagers on his estate, when he stated that the needlework of Irish girls in that Exhibition was much admired, and considered superior to that of all others exhibited.

The schools at Kinsale, Clonakilty, Monaghan, Cashel, Parsonstown, Tralee, Roscommon, and Queenstown were amongst those who exhibited very beautiful work of this class in the exhibition, and the fine specimens of cabinet making exhibited by the managers of Glencree Reformatory, the work of the boys, would do credit to any upholstery establishment in the kingdom.

The following list of Industrial Schools in Ireland, certified since the passing of the Act 31 and 32 Vic., cap. 5, shows their Locality, Name and Religious Denomination of Corresponding Manager, Date of Certificate, and likewise in three instances of withdrawal or resignation of same.

* Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P. In his speech, as reported, he observes:—"At the Great Exhibition this year there was a display of plain sewing from all the countries in the world, and the prizes were all given to Great Britain, the judges being of opinion that the plain sewing in Great Britain was superior to that of any other nation in the world." On coming to examine the prizes, however, when they were allotted, he found that they were all given to Irishmen, or more strictly speaking, to Irishwomen.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ANTRIM, . . .	1. St. Patrick's Industrial School for R. C. boys, Belfast. Certified 27th August, 1869. C.M.—Rev. A. Macculay, Belfast.
" . . .	2. St. Patrick's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Belfast. Certified 27th August, 1869. C.M.—Rev. A. Macculay, Belfast.
CAYAN, . . .	1. St. Joseph's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Cavan. Certified 1st October, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Catherine Murphy.
CORK, . . .	1. St. Aloysius' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Clonsilla. Certified 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. T. Murray.
" . . .	2. St. Coleman's Industrial School for R. C. boys and girls, Queenstown. Certified 5th September, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Maria O'Neill.
" . . .	3. Glenbrook Industrial School for Protestant girls. Certified 4th November, 1870. C.M.—Rev. George Haslewood, Monkstown, county Cork.
" . . .	4. Our Lady of Mercy Industrial School for R. C. girls, Kinsale. Certified 19th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Johanna Bridgeman.
" . . .	5. Glanmire and Passage West Industrial School for Protestant girls, Passage West. Certified 25th October, 1870. Certificate resigned, and the children (35) transferred to the Training Home, Union-quay, Cork, 24th March, 1871, which was certified 14th March, 1871, under the same Committee of Managers.
" . . .	6. St. Finbar's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Sunday's Well, Cork. Certified 29th April, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Teresa Devereux.
" . . .	7. St. Nicholas' Industrial School for Protestant boys, Cork. Certified 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Rev. George Webster, D.D., Rector of St. Nicholas', Cork.
" . . .	8. Boys' Home Industrial School for Protestants, 13, South-terrace. Certified 28th July, 1871. C.M.—Robert C. Hall, esq.
" . . .	9. Greenmount Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Mr. Paul Townsend.
" . . .	10. Training Home Industrial School for Protestant girls, Union-quay. Certified 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Miss Elizabeth M. Woodroffe.
DUBLIN, . . .	1. Artane Industrial School for R. C. boys, Artane. Certified 9th July, 1870. C.M.—Rev. Thomas A. Hooper.
" . . .	2. Booterstown Industrial School for R. C. girls, Booterstown. Certified 10th November, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Jane Forde.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
DUBLIN—cont.	3. St. Mary's Industrial School for R. C. boys, Inohicore. Certified 31st May, 1869. C.M.—Mr. John Mallon. Certificate withdrawn by Chief Secretary 28th March, 1870, and the children transferred to Artane Industrial School for R. C. Boys, Co. Dublin.
"	4. St. Mary's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Lakelands, Sandymount. Certified 25th February, 1869. C.M.—Rev. Andrew O'Connell, D.D.
"	5. Haytesbury-street Industrial School for Protestant girls, Dublin. Certified 24th July, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Amelia G. Ball.
"	6. Meath Industrial School for Protestant boys, Blackrock. Certified 5th May, 1871. C.M.—Mr. James Wilson.
GALWAY,	1. St. Anne's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Galway. Certified 3rd December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Magdalen Blake.
"	2. St. Bridget's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Loughrea. Certified 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Louisa Smyth.
"	3. Salthill Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified September, 1871. C.M.—Rev. Peter Kiernan.
"	4. Gort Industrial School for R. C. boys and girls. Certified September, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Doyle.
KERRY,	1. St. Joseph's Home Industrial School for R. C. girls, Killarney. Certified 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Frances Morrogh Bernard.
"	2. Pembroke Alms' House Industrial School for R. C. girls, Tralee. Certified 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary E. O'Reardon.
"	3. St. Joseph's Industrial School for R. C. boys, Tralee. Certified 25th March, 1871. C.M.—Mr. Joseph Vincent Hayes.
KING'S,	1. St. John's Industrial School for R. C. boys and girls, Parsonstown. Certified 5th July, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Mary A. Beckett.
LIMERICK,	1. St. George's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Lockwood.
"	2. St. Vincent's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary MacNamara.
LONGFORD,	1. Our Lady of Succour Industrial School for R. C. girls, Newtownforbes. Certified 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Fallon.
LOUTH,	1. House of Charity Industrial School for R. C. boys and girls, Drogheda. Certified 17th October, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Louisa Misay.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
MAYO, . .	1. St. Columba Industrial School for R. C. girls, Westport. Certified 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. M. P. Cullen.
MONAGHAN, *	1. St. Martha's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Monaghan. Certified 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. Genevieve Beale.
ROSCOMMON, .	1. St. Monica's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Roscommon. Certified 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary F. Marnan.
SLIGO, . .	1. St. Lawrence Industrial School for R. C. girls, Sligo. Certified 22nd April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jones.
TIPPERARY, .	1. St. Augustine's Industrial School for R. C. boys and girls, Templemore. Certified 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Josephine Walsh.
"	2. St. Mary's Home Industrial School for R. C. boys, Nenagh. Certified 13th August, 1870. Certificate resigned by managers.
"	3. St. Francis' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Cashel. Certified 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Josephine Ryan.
"	4. St. Louis' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Thurles. Certified 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Eliza Greene.
TYRONE, . .	1. St. Catherine's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Strabane. Certified 30th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary C. Atkinson.
WATERFORD, .	1. St. Dominick Industrial School for R. C. boys and girls, Waterford. Certified 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Orilly.
WESTMEATH, .	1. Mount Carmel Industrial School for R. C. girls, Moate. Certified 9th April, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Catherine O'Halloran.
WEXFORD, . .	1. St. Aidan's Industrial School for R. C. girls, New Ross. Certified 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Anne Bartley.
"	2. St. Michael's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Wexford. Certified 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Agnes Maguire.

I have been informed by the resident magistrate in the district of west Cork, in which the large female Industrial Schools of Clonakilty and Kinsale are situate, that the paternal action of the State in taking steps for the education in industrial pursuits of the friendless and destitute orphans, formerly left to seek in rags their support from house to house, is fully appreciated by the public. The same results, I have ascertained, have been

Paternal
action of the
State
appreciated.

* Discased children, and those of filthy habits, who will not be tolerated in other schools, are admitted here.

produced in the Cashel school, and elsewhere in Tipperary, where those schools are in connexion with the Education Board.

In his report for 1870, Mr. Sydney Turner, the experienced Inspector of the Industrial Schools of Great Britain, remarks that the public has a right to know what has become of each child committed for detention in an Industrial School, and what fruits the money paid by the Treasury for the maintenance of each individual has produced. For that purpose, lists are now sent from his office, in which is entered the name of each boy or girl discharged from the school during the three preceding years, and a return is required giving details on each. If these returns are carefully filled up for three successive years, a fair conclusion may be come to as to the character and condition of each child that has been placed out of the establishment. I propose that this arrangement shall be carried out in the Irish Industrial Schools also, as likewise in Reformatories, so that definite results may be known. This is one of the many improvements introduced by Mr. Sydney Turner into the management of Industrial Schools in England; and I gladly avail myself of the opportunity to express to that gentleman and his assistant, Mr. Rogers, my warmest thanks for their unvaried kindness and courtesy in giving me practical knowledge of the details in the working of the office, as well as for the results of their experience during many years.

Returns to
be made.

Reformatory
Schools.

Industrial
Schools.

Having regard to the preceding facts, I can, without hesitation, point to the Reformatory Schools in Ireland as a decided success, and eminently satisfactory in their results. The Industrial Schools also have taken a firm root in the country, and must progress. It is yet too soon to ascertain results, but it is impossible to visit the great majority of the Industrial Schools for girls without being struck with the earnest and devoted zeal of the managers, the attachment of the children to their kind teachers, the alteration which has been effected physically, morally, and socially in the constitution, demeanour, and position of the children; and there can be no doubt that they will repay the labour which has been bestowed on them. The schools for boys are of more recent foundation, and I shall postpone an opinion on them until my next report.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector*

DUBLIN CASTLE.

[In calculating the cost of each inmate in Reformatory and Industrial Schools during the year—rent, purchase of land, buildings, and other extra charges are not included, and voluntary inmates of the schools, although not paid for out of public funds, are taken in the averages.]

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX I.

DETAILED REPORT ON CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in
IRELAND during the year 1870.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

MALONE REFORMATORY SCHOOL, BELFAST, FOR PROTESTANT BOYS.

Inspected September 13th and 16th, 1870.

Average daily number of inmates during the year 1870, . . . 71

State of premises.—I found the institution in a very satisfactory condition of order and cleanliness, the buildings in good repair, and the ventilation sufficient; the farm in admirable tilth, notwithstanding that the land of the district is a very stiff clay, difficult to work; and the fine root and vegetable crops which grow on the farm, in consequence of its cultivation by spade labour, contrast very favourably with those on other lands in the neighbourhood, although worked on the most improved and scientific principles of farm husbandry. During the year an extension to the main buildings has been completed, and a range of farm offices erected. These improvements necessarily entailed considerable expense on the managers, and their appeal for aid not having been sufficiently met by the public, the treasurer's accounts at the end of the financial year show a considerable deficiency. This deficiency necessarily cripples the efforts of the committee, and prevents many improvements which would add still further to the efficiency of their operations.

A legacy of £300 has been left by the late John Owden, esq., one of the earliest benefactors of the institution.

Health and general condition.—There has been very little sickness and no death in the institution during the year. The children appeared when I visited in good health, cheerful, strong, and well cared.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports favourably of the conduct and discipline of the inmates, and that the year has been marked by a steady course of good conduct; a judicious system of marks is in use, the same in principle as that carried out in the Irish convict prisons, but adapted to the requirements of juveniles.

The inmates are divided into four classes; new-comers on admission are placed in the lowest, to rise from which into the next and each successive class they must by good conduct earn a certain number of marks. Journals are kept by the officers, in which the conduct of each boy is noted, and from these books the governor on the following Monday morning (all being present) awards the judgments, and marks their value in a book kept for that purpose.

Seven boys absconded from the school during the year; all but one were recaptured, two on the same day as they left, and a third returned voluntarily to the school.

Educational state.—Many of the boys were very ignorant when admitted, never having attended school; of the 28 committals in 1870 13 could neither read nor write. The boys are principally employed at industrial works during the day, and the evenings are devoted to school exercises.

Industrial training.—About forty acres of land are attached to this Reformatory, which are worked by the spade labour of the boys, who are likewise taught an improved system of farmyard management. The profits of the farm in 1870, including stock in hand, amounted to

£51 13s. 7d. Tailoring, shoemaking, and sackmaking are likewise taught; the boys are constantly employed, with the exception of about one hour and a half for recreation.

Staff.—The committee, in their report for 1870, mark their approval of the manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, the governor and matron, discharge their duties, and I fully concur in the opinion which they express. They were assisted by two junior teachers and a land steward.

General remarks.—During the year 1870 28 young offenders were admitted (of these 25 were first convictions), and 15 were discharged. Seventy-four inmates remained in the institution at the close of the year.

The discharges, in addition to 6 placed on licence, were—1 transferred to another Reformatory, 1 who absconded was not retaken, 1 died, and 12 were discharged absolutely, viz., 3 on completion of sentence were provided with good situations, 3 enlisted in Her Majesty's service, 3 were apprenticed on board merchant ships, and 3 returned to their friends.

Average number maintained, 71. Total cost for 1870, £1,974 2s. 8d., of which £1,335 18s. 9d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on *ordinary charges* £18 16s. 4d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, £19 2s. 6d. Industrial profits, £83 1s. 2d.

Results.—Of the 62 boys who left the Reformatory during the last five years, it is stated that 74 per cent. are doing well. One is watchman in a large concern, earning 18s. per week; another 24s. per week on board a channel steamer; 1 is a coachman in a gentleman's service, and 4 are working as shipwrights; 7 are well-conducted soldiers; besides, many are earning an honest livelihood as tailors, shoemakers, farm servants, &c. From this it appears that 59 per cent. are doing well, and 8 per cent. have been reconvicted of crime.

COUNTY OF CORK.

ST. PATRICK'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL, UPTON, FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS.

Inspected April 12, June 9, 1870.

Average number of inmates during the year, 207, being an increase of 24 on 1869.

State of premises.—In perfect order, arrangements very good. The apparatus for the manufacture of gas (Pierre Seynave Roubaix (Nord) being the patentee,) by which the cooking, as well as the heating of the extensive buildings, although expensive in construction (having cost £1,350 for its erection), works well, and is a permanent advantage to the institution. The Turkish bath also is a valuable adjunct, in a sanitary point of view; and, considering the class from which the inmates are derived, and the condition in which they are admitted, often covered with skin disease, I would wish to see such an appliance in every similar establishment.

The farm, amounting to 112 acres, is now in excellent order; farm roads have been made, and farm buildings erected. The ground is well worked, principally by spade labour, and although the soil is of an inferior quality good crops are obtained. The superior system of management of the ground, when compared with the adjoining lands, is evident to travellers by the railway which passes through the farm.

Health and general condition.—The health of the inmates during 1870, notwithstanding the intensely severe winter, has not been unsatisfactory. Two deaths occurred, one in February from suppressed scarlatina, the other in October from consumption. The medical officer reports that the boys generally enjoyed excellent health during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The report to me of the conduct of the boys during 1870 is satisfactory, and from their general demeanour, and the opportunities I have had of learning, I believe that in no Reformatory in Ireland is discipline better maintained. No serious case of misconduct occurred during the year.

Educational state.—The lads appear well taught; 58 are well advanced in the higher rules of arithmetic, and the remainder are more or less proficient in simple arithmetic and the tables. The talents of those showing superior intelligence are fostered and developed. A class of drawing has lately been formed, and the school placed in connexion with the South Kensington department of science and art. Some boys passed in the second grade examination papers in March with credit, one boy being marked excellent in freehand and model drawings, and was awarded a prize. Another passed in both subjects, and was certified. Some of the elder boys when admitted are quite illiterate, never having been at school. These are stated to be the worst class, and most difficult to manage from their dogged and obstinate stupidity.

Industrial training is well carried out; carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, painters, and bakers numbered 64; 128 boys were employed on the farm and garden, and 21 about the establishment as servants, cooks, house-boys, and in the laundry. The majority of these (14) also are engaged in farm duties on three days in the week.

General remarks.—The managers during the past year have availed themselves to a greater extent than hitherto of the 26th section of the Act to place boys out on licence; thus most of the older pupils are disposed of, and they find that in most cases after three years of moral training and probation in the schools the boy can be allowed to work out on licence. By this a test is applied by which his conduct, industry, and self-control is proved, and if not satisfactory the licence is withdrawn. This is the most valuable and crucial method of working the system.

Staff.—Managing director, Very Rev. Moses Furlong, assisted by nine religious and nine secular masters.

Nineteen boys were discharged during the year, 15 returned to friends, 1 having been placed in service, 1 emigrated, and 2 died in the school.

Average number maintained, 207. Total cost for 1870, £3,271 13s. 4d., of which £3,108 13s. 11d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £15 0s. 4d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, £14 3s. 2d. Industrial profits, £237 0s. 1d.

Results.—The following are returned as the results for the last nine years:—Received into the school from October, 1860, to December 31st, 1870, 483; discharged during that period, 257; 8 of these were prematurely discharged by the Chief Secretary; 95 emigrated; 3 absconded, and were not retaken; 6 died in the school; 6 were prosecuted for serious misconduct by managers; the remainder went to sea, enlisted, became servants, or returned to their friends. It is stated that of these 257 inmates discharged 7 have since died, and 14 were reconvicted.

One young man who was discharged from Upton some years since is now professor of mathematics in a collegiate school, and in receipt of a handsome salary. Letters from others show that they are likewise doing well; one is partner with a respectable merchant in South America; another is engaged as confidential clerk in a leading commercial English house. From this it would appear that 30 per cent. are doing well, and 7 per cent. have been reconvicted of crime.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

HIGH PARK REFORMATORY FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS AT
DRUMCONDEA.

Inspected 29th July, 1870.

Average daily number of inmates in 1870, 49

State of premises.—These premises are situate near Dublin, on a farm of 14½ acres of good land. The house is approached through a lawn and the grounds are well kept. There is accommodation for 52 inmates on the premises, with bakehouse, laundry, and some farm offices, in which pigs and poultry are cared by the children. I have suggested that they should also have charge of the dairy.

Health and general condition.—The girls are well cared and there is very seldom any serious illness in the institution; one death occurred in May, 1870, from effusion on the chest.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report that the general conduct of the young offenders during the year has been satisfactory. The punishments were few, and consisted principally of confinement in light cells with bed, to which occasionally a change in quality but not quantity of food is added. One girl, E. H., who was very refractory, was transferred in July, 1870, to the Penal Reformatory at Spark's Lake, Monaghan.

Educational state.—The scholastic teaching is too limited, being confined to reading, writing, and the minor rules of arithmetic. Geography and grammar not taught. The school system might be improved.

Industrial training.—The girls are employed at laundry work, needlework, baking, cooking, farmyard management, and housework. Shirt-making is taught as a trade, and much care is taken to make the children orderly and tidy, and to instruct them in the duties of household servants, in order that they may earn a livelihood after discharge.

The staff consists of Mrs. Helen O'Callaghan and eight Sisters of the Order of Charity.

General remarks.—Young offenders on their admission remain constantly under the eye of the Sisters, their dispositions are carefully studied, and they are never lost sight of until their characters are thoroughly understood, when they are allowed to mix with the other children, and their reformation begins.

There has been no case of absconding during the year; the children appear very contented and happy.

Average number maintained, 49. Total cost for 1870, £1,198 11s. 7d., of which £1,092 4s. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £22 5s. 10d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, £24 4s. 7d. Industrial profit, £11 5s. 2d.

Results on discharges of girls during the years 1867, 1868, and 1869: Twenty-four girls were discharged; sixteen are stated to be doing well—some are in respectable situations; two convicted of crime, and six have been lost sight of. From this it appears that 67 per cent. are doing well, and 8 per cent. have been reconvicted of crime.

DUBLIN.

REHOBOTH REFORMATORY FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, SOUTH CIRCULAR-
ROAD, DUBLIN.

Inspected 9th December, 1870.

Average daily number in charge during the year, . . . 37

State of premises.—The school is situate on six acres of rich land, which is used for market gardening purposes. There is ample accommodation

for the present number of pupils; but should the numbers increase it will be necessary to enlarge the buildings.

Health and general condition.—The health and general condition of the inmates during the year has been excellent, and no serious disease originated in the school, but one boy when admitted had the seeds of lung disease on him, and in three weeks was removed to hospital, where he died twelve days afterwards.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the boys during the year has been, with few exceptions, satisfactory. The system of marks established by the late Rev. Dr. Shore, and carried out by the present honorary secretaries, Rev. Dr. Monahan and Rev. T. R. S. Collins, works well. Discipline is strictly enforced, and the results are stated to be satisfactory. The boys after admission are kept apart until their character and disposition are studied; they are then classed. The punishments are confinement in a cell (light) and reduction of diet.

Educational state.—Mr. Hanna, the manager, who is an experienced teacher, is well qualified to superintend the instruction of the boys, and the assistant teacher under his direction is competent. The boys are taught reading, writing, grammar, and arithmetic, in which some of the boys are well advanced.

Industrial training.—The boys are principally employed at out-door work, in the cultivation of the small farm attached to the institution. Market gardening is carried on, and various kinds of vegetables are cultivated on the most improved principles. Tailoring and shoemaking are also taught, and the boys make and repair all the clothes worn by them. They likewise perform all the necessary household work of the institution. Many of the boys after discharge gratefully acknowledge the advantages which they have obtained while under detention in the school.

Staff.—The staff consists of the superintendent, Mr. Thomas Hanna, his wife, who is matron, and a schoolmaster. Tradesmen also attend for a certain number of hours in the day to instruct in shoemaking and tailoring.

Average number maintained, 37. Total cost for 1870, £869 13s. 4d., of which £813 17s. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on *ordinary charges* £21 19s. 11d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, £19 19s. Industrial profit, £131 9s. 10d.

Results on cases discharged in 1867, 1868, and 1869 :—Fifteen doing well; one doubtful; two convicted of crime, and five lost sight of and unknown. From this it appears that 65 per cent. are doing well, and 9 per cent. have been reconvicted of crime.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, 103, CORK-STREET,
DUBLIN.

Inspected 9th November, 1870.

Average daily number of inmates in 1870, 17.

State of Premises.—I found the building on my inspection kept with care and attention, well ventilated and orderly. Miss Cook, the manager, is an experienced prison officer, accustomed to discipline, and devoted to the discharge of her duties. The premises are small, but the committee have under consideration to increase the accommodation.

Health and condition.—The health of the inmates was generally good during the year; one, however, was consumptive when being admitted, and she has since died; the health of another, formerly subject to fits,

has gradually improved; a third, who had a fever, was removed to hospital. The children look cheery and well, and show evidence of the cure bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—The matron reports favourably of the conduct of the girls; discipline is strictly carried out by marks, as in the boys' school at Rebooth under the same management, and I observe on looking over the register that the inmates generally are given the full number of marks which can be obtained. Punishments consist in loss of marks; occasionally, but seldom, reduction of diet and confinement in a small room in separation. When first admitted into the institution they are kept perfectly apart until their disposition and character are studied.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught, and latterly geography and grammar. On four days in the week secular instruction is given for two hours, and religious teaching, reading the Bible and catechism for one hour in the day.

Industrial training.—The children are instructed in needlework, washing, cooking, housework, and generally to make themselves useful. They paint the woodwork of the house, paper the walls, wash the linen, and make the shirts for the boys in Rebooth Reformatory, make their own dresses, which they learn to cut out, and one or two make up fine linen nicely.

Staff.—Miss Cook, the matron, who is a most valuable public officer, is assisted by a deputy matron and messenger.

Average number maintained, 17. Total cost for 1870, £401 15s. 6d., of which £357 19s. 7d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £21 1s. 2d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, £20 13s. 3d. Industrial profit, £50 10s. 9d.

Results on cases discharged during 1867, 1868, and 1869.—Five are doing well, one doubtful, two have been lost sight of, and one has been reconvicted of crime. From this it would appear that 38 per cent. are doing well, and 8 per cent. have been reconvicted of crime.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

ST. JOSEPH'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, BALLINASLOE.

Inspected March, 1870.

Average daily number of inmates during 1870, . . . 25

State of premises.—I found the school when I made my inspection kept with much care and attention. It is situate on eight acres of land, with large garden attached, in the town of Ballinasloe, and is capable of accommodating a much larger number of children than are inmates of the institution.

The health and general condition of the children has been satisfactory; no serious illness or death occurred during the year, or since the founding of the institution; even scrofula soon yields to treatment in the institution, and the children become robust and healthy. The girls have a bright and cheerful appearance. They are neatly and tidily clothed.

Conduct and discipline.—An excellent spirit prevails in this institution, which has more the appearance of an Industrial School than a Reformatory, except that the girls are much older. The school being very small, individualization is more complete; the character of each child being known, the means for reformation can more easily be obtained. The punishments consist of cellular confinement, but are unfrequent.

The manager reports that "when a child first enters the institution she is generally awed by the strictness and regularity which she sees around, and has sufficient cunning to conceal her natural propensities, and it is only after some time, when her true character is developed, that reformation begins." "Any corporal chastisement hardens and degrades. The system of marks is the most powerful agent for reformation, and red, green, and blue ribbons are worn by the different classes."

Educational state.—The scholastic instruction consists of reading, dictation, spelling, writing, arithmetic, singing, and a little geography. The Third and Fourth Books of the National Board are taught.

Industrial training.—The girls are employed in the laundry and at needlework. They have the care of poultry and pigs, cook, and are practically taught the duties of household servants. They make their own dresses, and understand the use of the sewing machine.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Burke has charge of the institution, assisted by three Sisters.

General remarks.—The great secret in the successful management of this institution is, that the Sisters themselves manage the Reformatory; they sleep in the girls' dormitory, and never leave them day or night.

Average number maintained, 25. Total cost for 1870, £548 13s. 7d., of which £495 15s. 1d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £20 12s. 1d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, £20 12s. 1d. Industrial profit, £33 12s.

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1867, 1868, and 1869: Only six girls were discharged during the period; one has since died, the rest are all doing well; one emigrated. She was sent to a kindred institution in New York, where, after a residence of three months, she was placed in a situation, which she has since kept, and is favourably reported on. The others were placed with friends or in situations as domestic servants; one is on licence. From this it would appear that 83 per cent. are doing well, and none reconvicted of crime.

KING'S COUNTY.

ST. CONLEITH'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, PHILIPSTOWN.

State of premises.—This institution having been only certified on the 22nd December, 1870, no young offender was received into it before the close of the year; since that period it has rapidly progressed, and promises to hold its place amongst the best reformatory schools in Ireland.

Formerly a cavalry barrack and county gaol, it was, when the new prison at Tullamore was erected, occupied as a convict depot, a high wall was built round the premises, and other improvements made. In 1860 it ceased to be a convict depot, and the prisoners were removed from it. It has since remained unoccupied, in charge of a caretaker, but had partially gone into disrepair, hence much outlay has become necessary to fit it for occupation as a reformatory school; a rent of £40 for the buildings, and £15 for an adjoining field of five acres has been agreed on to be paid to Government by the managers, and a lease has been taken at that rate.

Health and general condition.—Built on a bank of limestone gravel, and almost surrounded by large peat bogs, the situation is found to be peculiarly healthy, and when the buildings were occupied as a convict depot cases of scrofula and consumption amongst the prisoners, often far advanced, were rapidly recovered on removal to it from Mountjoy and Spike Island prisons; it is therefore peculiarly suitable for a refor-

matory school, although the buildings are ill adapted for the classification or management of prisoners under punishment.

Staff.—The Very Rev. J. A. Matthews has been appointed manager, with an efficient staff of Brothers and paid officers.

The great difficulty felt in the establishment of this reformatory school arises from the high price demanded for ground adjoining the buildings on which the boys can be occupied; as high as £30 per acre has been paid to occupiers for the possession of land, subject to an adequate rent to the proprietor.

Several improvements are suggested, and will be immediately carried out; amongst others it is proposed to erect a gas apparatus for lighting the premises, which is much required for the purposes of order and discipline.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

ST. JOSEPH'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CLARE-STREET, LIMERICK.

Inspected 10th June, 1870.

Average daily number in charge during 1870, . . . 40

State of premises.—A long line of buildings intended for the girls belonging to this Reformatory were in progress during the year and have since been completed. They are situate on the lawn in front of the convent in which the Sisters reside, and it is much to be desired that the Reformatory school girls be located in them with as little delay as possible. An asylum for penitent females under the care of the Sisters lies behind this convent, and I am very anxious that the two institutions shall be so separate that the inmates should not even see each other; however, care is now taken that no possible communication can exist.

Health and general Condition.—I found the girls in excellent health and condition; they are well fed and cared; no death occurred during the year.

Educational state.—The instruction imparted is wanting in skill and appropriateness. Reading and writing are taught; but I found the girls very deficient even in these branches; reading of 2 senior classes, 23 girls, fair; of junior classes, poor. The teaching, which is mostly individual, is not, except in a very limited way, made subservient to the high and important functions of forming the minds and developing the intelligence of the girls. The answering in geography is loose and inaccurate, and arithmetic is in a great measure neglected; however, arrangements are being made to place the school on a proper footing, and I trust next year to be in a position to report more favourably of the educational proficiency of the inmates. The girls form a choir to sing in the church during service.

Industrial training.—Lacework, embroidery, plainwork, washing and housework, baking and dairywork are taught by the Sisters, and the profits from the washing is considerable. The large profits from the labour of the inmates is the best evidence that the young offenders in this school are taught to be hard-working, and that their industrial training is satisfactory.

General remarks.—Punishments consist in confinement in a cell, reduction in classification, and curtailing food, but chiefly by reduction in class.

Staff.—Mrs. Lockwood manages the institution with six Sisters. She founded the Dalbeth Reformatory, Glasgow, which the Inspector mentions favourably in his report (page 88) for 1870.

Average number maintained, 40. Total cost for 1870, £725, of which £674 10s. 10d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on *ordinary charges* £16 17s. 3d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, £10 8s. 6d. Industrial profit, £307 18s. 6d.

Results on discharges in the three years 1867, 1868, 1869:—Thirteen girls were discharged during the period; eleven were placed in employment, and two emigrated; eleven are stated to be well conducted. The characters of two are doubtful. From this it would appear that 85 per cent. are doing well, and none reconvicted of crime.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

SPARK'S LAKE REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
MONAGHAN.

Inspected 5th November, 1870.

Average daily number in charge in 1870, 47.

State of Premises.—I found the buildings on my different visits to the school always in good repair and well cared. The girls are divided into two classes, which are kept always apart, so that they do not mix. The accommodation is for 60 inmates, but that number has never been reached.

Health and general condition.—I found the girls, on all the occasions when I visited during the year, enjoying good health; and every care is taken of their sanitary state both by diet and medical treatment.

Conduct and discipline.—This institution has particular difficulties to contend with; all the most corrupt and refractory girls found incorrigible in other institutions are received here, as well as those labouring under various diseases, who are refused by the managers of reformatories elsewhere; and Mrs. Beale, the manager, has given the Inspector of Reformatory Schools authority to admit, without distinction, all young offenders who are sentenced to detention in a reformatory school by legal authority. Her success in their treatment is generally satisfactory, but occasionally some of the most depraved resist all efforts for reformation, and either endeavour to escape from the school or return to their abandoned life on discharge. These, however, are few; and Mrs. Beale has succeeded in thoroughly reforming girls who had been considered incorrigible in other schools, but who are now well conducted and hold a respectable position in life.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, grammar, and arithmetic are taught, and the instruction given is far in advance of that in some other Roman Catholic reformatory schools for girls in Ireland.

Industrial training.—Embroidery and lacework, as well as plain needlework, are taught. The girls are likewise employed in the laundry, the dairy, and the farm-yard. They milk cows, feed pigs, and do other duties of farm servants. Some nice work by girls belonging to this school is now exhibited in the London Exhibition for 1871.

General remarks.—The advantages of a penal reformatory school for girls are great; some belonging to professional gangs of thieves are taught to simulate epilepsy and other diseases so as to deceive the most skilful; hence the necessity for this institution. All epileptics, cataleptics, and others are sent to it, and some pronounced incurable by competent medical authority and recommended for discharge on that ground, have never shown the slightest symptom of the disease since removal here. A peculiar diet is given, open air exercise, and other sanitary arrangements are adopted, under which the health rapidly

improves, and with it the general condition of the patient. The girls are encouraged to work: employment is never made a punishment, but rather a reward and a duty.

Staff.—Mrs. Genevieve Beale, Sister of the order of St. Louis, with a staff of sisters.

Average number maintained, 47. Total cost for 1870, £898 16s. 9d., of which £786 5s. 8d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £16 14s. 7d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, £17 12s. 10d. Industrial profit, £69 14s. 2d.

Results on cases discharged during the past three years, 1867, 1868, and 1869.—Sent to service or as household servants, 15; returned to friends, 9; emigrated, 4; total, 28. Of these 18 are doing well, five are doubtful, three have been since their discharge convicted of crime, two have been lost sight of and their present position is unknown. From this it would appear that 64 per cent. are doing well, and 11 per cent. have been reconvicted of crime.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

ST. KEVIN'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
GLENCREE, ENNISKERRY.

Inspected August 8th, 1870.

Averages daily number of inmates during the year 1870, . . . 325.

State of premises.—I found the buildings in excellent order and properly kept, but much overcrowded in consequence of the third reformatory for Roman Catholic boys not having been opened until the close of the year. At one time as many as 366 were in the institution. The reformatory at Philipstown was certified in December, 1870, and since that period no boy has been admitted into this establishment; the numbers, therefore, have been gradually reduced by discharges to 300, and in future only those for which there is abundant accommodation will be detained in the school.

A piece of ground sufficient for the erection of a chapel and a cemetery has been given to the institution by Lord Viscount Powerscourt in perpetuity; some additional bog-land has been reclaimed; the kitchen garden has been doubled in extent.

During the year additional farm-offices and other buildings have been erected; the grounds have been tastefully laid out and planted, as well as other improvements made; a bakehouse has been commenced, by which a considerable saving will be effected, and the boys instructed in a useful trade.

Health and general condition.—Notwithstanding the severity of the climate of the mountain on which the reformatory school is built, which is 1,800 feet above the level of the sea, the health of the boys during the year has been excellent; surrounded by peat bog and with a good aspect, the situation is very salubrious and scrofula is quickly eliminated from the constitutions of the boys. One death occurred in the institution during the year of a boy carried off by typhoid fever after a few days' illness.

During a snow storm in March, 1870, a boy in charge of a prison officer on his way to this reformatory perished from the effects of cold on the mountain. The particulars are given at page 13 of this report.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports, "The boys, as a rule, give little trouble to those who are placed over them. There are

exceptional cases; but for the most part (though sometimes a little wild and high-spirited, as all healthy boys will be) they are amenable to the rules of the house, respectful, obedient, and but rarely guilty of any serious fault. The Section of Honour continues to work well. There are only about fifty boys, out of the entire number in the school, who are not in the Section of Merit."

Two boys absconded during the year, but were retaken.

Educational state.—Many of the more grown boys were quite ignorant when admitted, and it is then found very difficult to induce them to apply to book learning; but on the whole the progress of the boys may be considered fair. The teachers are well qualified.

The industrial training of the boys is very satisfactory. Cabinet-making, wood-carving and turning, shoemaking, tailoring, stonecutting, painting, carpentry, photography, gasmaking, and mason's work, blasting of rock, and the clearing and reclaiming of the mountain land are vigorously carried on. Some very beautiful specimens of wood-carving and furniture, the work of boys, inmates of this reformatory, were exhibited in the Industrial Schools and Reformatory Department of the Exhibition, South Kensington, London, in 1871. The stock on the farm consists of 10 milch cows, and 15 other horned cattle, 200 sheep, besides a large quantity of pigs and poultry.

The grounds contain 120 acres of mountain land, which ten years ago was a wild and unproductive bog, only occupied by grouse and hares; much has now been enclosed and made productive.

The reformatory school comprises one central house, formerly a barrack, occupied by the staff, and offices, and a long range of new buildings used as dormitory, refectory, lavatory, school-rooms, and kitchen. There are also gas-house, laundry, and workshops for the different trades; besides extensive farm offices. A bakehouse is now being erected. Several houses for the accommodation of married members of the staff have been built outside the school premises on the land. About forty acres of the bog land have been reclaimed with great labour and large outlay.

The staff consists of the manager, Very Rev. L. C. P. Fox, assisted by two clergymen, and nineteen Brothers. The bandmaster, a master tailor, carpenter, and four farm servants reside on the farm.

Average number maintained, 325. Total cost for 1870, £8,278 8s. 10d., of which £7,571 10s. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on *ordinary charges* £23 5s. 11d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, £24 17s. 8d. Industrial loss, £108 4s. 10d.

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1867, 1868, and 1869:—The manager reports that out of 243 boys discharged during the three years, nine have relapsed, and that there has been only about five per cent. (31) of relapses out of the total number (581) discharged during the last ten years since the foundation of the institution. From this it appears that 84 per cent. are doing well, and 4 per cent. have been reconvicted of crime.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

ST. PATRICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
DONGALL-STREET, BELFAST.—Certified August, 1869.

Inspected September 14th, and 27th November, 1870.

Average number of inmates under detention in 1870, . 38

State of premises.—The school consists of a brick house* in one of the leading thoroughfares of Belfast. It has a small yard at the rear which is surrounded by high buildings.†

I found on my inspection the premises badly kept; the furniture, clothing and bedding deficient;‡ some of the books not kept; the sewerage defective § and the institution wanting in many requirements.

Health and general condition.—No serious illness occurred during the year, but skin diseases were very prevalent; and in consequence of the condition in which I found the boys, it became my disagreeable duty, to recommend the transfer of sixteen to other institutions.

Educational status.—A Christian Brother attends during school hours to impart religious and secular instruction; he is well qualified, and the boys have progressed very satisfactorily under his tuition.

Industrial training.—The industrial training of the boys is defective. Some (ten) are taught tailoring, and six shoemaking, but their proficiency is very limited. From 3 to 6 p.m. a tailor and shoemaker instruct the children in their trades.

General remarks.—This school having been certified in August, 1869, is the longest established boys' school in the kingdom, and likewise the only boys' school in Ulster.

The managers of this school decline to receive any child into it who is illegitimate. This regulation I believe to be contrary to the spirit of the Industrial Schools Act.¶

Staff.—A retired colour-sergeant of the 13th Light Infantry and his wife, who resided on the premises, had charge of the establishment in 1870. He drilled the boys. The only other exercise or recreation of the children was ball-playing, marbles, tops, and occasionally they were brought out to walk, but not frequently. Since the commencement of 1871 the master and his wife have been removed. A young man and his sister now perform their duties. He sleeps on the premises—his sister attends during the day, and I see an improvement in the management of the establishment.

Average number maintained, 38. Total cost of establishment in 1870,

* The Industrial School building contains a lofty school-room, which measures 30 feet 6 inches by 29 feet 6 inches, with dormitory of like dimensions over it. Both are lighted by large Gothic windows looking into Dongall-street. A refectory 11 feet wide extends the length of the building, above which is a workroom and a bedroom for the master. There is likewise a small kitchen with pantry. The Committee state that they expended £400 on the premises when certified.

† The yard has high buildings on three sides; on the fourth it is bounded by Dongall-lane. It measures 28 feet by 50 feet in its widest part.

‡ The want of sufficient beds and bedding, which I noticed on my inspection, is stated to have arisen from children having been admitted into the school in greater numbers than could have been expected.

§ I am informed that the defective sewerage which existed at the time of my inspection was caused by an obstruction in the sewer of the street, over which the Committee have no control.

¶ The Committee have written to me suggesting that I should recommend, in my report to Parliament, certain alterations in the Industrial Schools Act which they mention; but as I do not consider that these alterations would be beneficial, I cannot adopt their suggestions.

£620 12s. 7d. Average annual cost of each inmate, £9 11s. 8d. on £510 12s. 7d., the expenditure for ordinary charges. Loss on industrial department, 1870, £17 3s. 6d.

ST. PATRICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
CRUMLIN ROAD, BELFAST.—Certified August, 1869.

Inspected 14th September, 1870.

Average number of inmates under detention in 1870, .	13
Voluntary inmates,	30

One child under six years, not paid for out of Treasury allowance.

State of premises.—This is a fine Gothic building, with various appliances. It contains two lofty and well-ventilated dormitories, each capable of containing twenty-two beds, with fixed baths and appliances; a good school-room, kitchen, and refectory; but the place for recreation of the children is a small yard, and insufficient, in my opinion, for the development of their physical energies.

Health and general condition.—I found the girls in good health when I visited—all clean and well dressed. One or two had ophthalmia, the remains of former disease; no serious illness occurred during the year; no death.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report favourably of the conduct and discipline of the children in the school during the year.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and on my late inspection in August, 1871, I saw a very decided improvement in the school; but it would be desirable that more extern pupils attended.

I subjoin the report of Mr. Morell, District Inspector of National Schools, made in September, 1871. He states:—"Forty-two present on inspection, including Industrial School children. The character of instruction, general intelligence, and proficiency of pupils very fair. They are very well advanced in all subjects of the programme. They evidently were in a very backward state when the present teacher entered in charge of the school. Vocal music and drawing are not taught. Needlework fair. The method of conducting the school fair. There are two teachers in charge, one paid by the Commissioners of Education, the other by the Committee. She instructs in needlework, and assists in the literary department. The yearly average is forty-one, the present teaching staff is therefore quite sufficient for the requirements of the school, which, so far as I can judge from this my first inspection, is in all respects admirably conducted."

Industrial training.—Washing, needlework, dress and shirt-making; some cooking and housework are taught.

Staff.—Miss Hamilton, the matron, and an assistant, a qualified school teacher, had charge of the school on my inspection in September, 1870; on a subsequent visit I found that the schoolmistress had left soon after my inspection, and only a servant in her place. The school then fell off; but in the commencement of 1871, the present teacher, Sarah Martin, was appointed, and the management of the school was placed under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, who also now superintend the entire internal arrangements of this establishment. It is their duty to attend to the health and cleanliness of the children, to see order and strict discipline established, and industry cherished. They likewise undertake to provide the girls on discharge with suitable situations. The advantages of this arrangement cannot be over-estimated.

General remarks.—This school is under the management of the same committee as that for boys, in Donegall-street, and the same rule that

illegitimate children are not admitted is enforced. Average number maintained, 13. Total cost in 1870, £404 11s.

Average annual cost per head of inmates, £23 8s. 6d., on £304 11s., the expenditure for *ordinary charges*. Loss on industrial department in 1870, £16.

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CAVAN.
Certified October, 1869.

Inspected November 10th, 1870.

Average number of inmates under detention in 1870, . . .	68
Voluntary inmates,	8

State of premises.—I always found the premises when I visited very clean and well kept, a large outlay became necessary to alter the buildings to suit an Industrial School, and the alterations have been judiciously executed; there is a good garden belonging to the Sisters at the rear of the school; but some fields which adjoin would, if they could be obtained, be of great value to the institution as affording greater facilities for the instruction of the girls in matters which in this agricultural district would be of great importance for their welfare in after life.

Health and general condition.—The inmates have been in excellent health during the year, and are well cared. They wear a neat uniform.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report that the conduct of the girls has been satisfactory; and inhabitants of the town inform me that their orderly and respectable demeanour when out walking has attracted general attention.

Educational state.—The managers have large National schools on the premises, which are attended by the great majority of the children of the poor of the town of Cavan, with an average of 238 on the roll, but the Industrial School children have lately been withdrawn from the National school and placed in a separate room of the establishment. I do not agree with the managers as to the propriety of this arrangement, which does not exist in the best girls' schools certified under the Act, and I believe that a different system would raise the status of their school. Vocal music is taught by a professor of music.

Industrial training.—The girls are taught by a competent work-mistress lacework, needlework, and machine-work; laundry-work, and the general duties of household servants are also taught. The children learn to milk cows, make butter, bake bread, and care pigs and poultry. The managers are earnest, and the children profit by the instruction which they receive.

Staff.—The Sisters of St. Clare; superintendent, Mrs. Catherine Murphy.

Average number maintained, 68. Total cost of institution in 1870, £1,240 6s. 9d. Average cost per head, £15 6s., on £1,040 6s. 9d., the expenditure for *ordinary charges*. Industrial profits in 1870, £43 14s.

COUNTY OF CORK.

ST. ALOYSIUS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
CLONAKILTY.—Certified November, 1869.

Inspected 8th June, 1870.

Average number of inmates under detention in 1870, . . .	74
Voluntary inmates,	4
Externs who attend the National school,	366

State of premises.—These fine schools are built on a rising ground outside the town of Clonakilty, and are managed under the National Board of Education. Situate on twenty-five acres of land; the children have many advantages; the site is remarkably healthy. The dormitories, school-rooms, and day-rooms are well ventilated, lofty, and kept with scrupulous care and attention.

Health and conduct remarkably good.

Educational state.—Very satisfactory. The children mix with their fellows in the school, and often hold high positions in their classes. The Resident Magistrate of the district reports to me that the establishment of this school has been of immense service in the district, and the paternal action of the Government in doing so is fully appreciated. The District Inspector of National Schools reports favourably of the progress of the children:—297 present at his inspection October 26, 1870; 549 on roll; Hullah's system of vocal music is taught.

Industrial training.—Lacemaking, needlework, and machinework are taught, besides dairy and farm-yard management, cooking, baking, and the duties of household servants; eight cows are kept for dairy purposes, and the butter which the children make is excellent. Some of the elder girls who are trained to be children's maids have each a certain number of their younger companions under their charge, who they wash, comb, clean, and dress. The work of the children of this school was most conspicuous in the London Exhibition for 1871, and elicited the highest praise.

General remarks.—When any child from the town of Clonakilty, whose parent is very depraved, is ordered for detention by the Magistrates of the district, the child is not sent to this school, but to some other at a distance, so that she is not degraded in the eyes of her fellow-pupils, as it is the earnest endeavour of the managers to raise the status of the children as much as possible; hence the children hold a high place in the opinion of the inhabitants of the district, and the more respectable pupils who attend the school freely associate with them.

Staff.—This school is managed by the Sisters of Mercy, under the superintendence of Mrs. M. T. Murray, superintendent.

Average number maintained 78. Total cost of establishment in 1870, £1,658 17s. Average annual cost of each inmate, £18 12s. 2d., on £1,451 11s. 2d., the expenditure for ordinary charges.

There was a loss of £3 9s. 1d. on the industrial department in 1870.

ST. COLEMAN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC YOUNG BOYS AND GIRLS, BELVEDERE, QUEENSTOWN.—Certified September, 1870.

Inspected October 10th, 1870.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1870, 21
Average number of externs who attend the National school, 503

State of premises.—These premises are fitted up with hot and cold baths, and every appliance. They were purchased for the purpose of the school for the sum of £2,000.

Health and general condition.—The health of the girls has been good; but some of the boys, suffering from scrofula and disease, have given much trouble. Some also accustomed to sleep in halls and hovels, are filthy in their habits, and require constant attention.

Conduct, discipline, and training.—The conduct of the children is stated to be very good, but the school has been too recently established to allow an estimate of its management to be formed.

Educational state.—The children attend the National schools on the premises, in which about 500 extern pupils are educated, and are taught by the Sisters. The schools are well managed; the Inspector reports:—"Present on inspection, 16th December, 1870—males, 23; females, 330; total, 353. The school consists of six rooms, and a new workroom added since last inspection. Hullah's manual of vocal music taught from 1.40 to 2 P.M. daily; needlework very well taught. Teachers' method of conducting the school satisfactory. Stock and school appliances suitable, with large maps in good condition."

This school exhibited some very nice needlework in the London International Exhibition for 1871, besides drawing, writing, and printing, the work of the children.

Staff.—The management is by Sisters of Mercy, who have paid matrons in charge of the boys.

Mrs. Maria O'Neill is the superintendent. Being only certified in September of the year 1870, no estimate can be formed of the average cost of the inmates. £256 9s. 11d. was spent on the school before the close of the year.

GLENEROOK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, MONKSTOWN, CORK.

Certified 4th November, 1870.

No children have ever been received into this school.

THE LADY OF MERCY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, KINSALE, certified 19th November, 1869.

Inspected 28th July, 1870.

Average number of inmates in 1870,	86
Voluntary inmates,	4
Externs who attend National school on roll,	528
Average,	266

State of premises.—This school is well situated on the rising ground over the town of Kinsale, and in it the greater part of the female population of this district are educated. The buildings are of a superior description, and the large schools are amongst the best under the Commissioners of National Education.

There are five acres of land attached to this school, which are utilized to the best advantage, for the training of the children.

Health and condition.—The health of the children generally has been good during the year; no epidemic prevailed, but one child died of croup in 1870.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the children, always under the eyes of the Sisters, is reported to be excellent, and it is impossible to visit this school without being struck with the cheerful and happy appearance of the children, their orderly and steady conduct, as well as the spirit of industry which prevails.

Educational state.—The teaching in this school, which is in connexion with the National Board of Education, is excellent; and the Inspector of National Schools in his report in March, 1871, observes:—"Present on inspection, 251; average number on roll, 532; character of instruction and progress of pupils very satisfactory, and a large number are now ready for promotion; vocal music, drawing, and needlework very good; cleanliness, order, and punctuality good, and method of teaching satisfactory."

Industrial training.—In no school in Ireland is the training of household servants more effectively carried on than here. The manager has taken up the conduct of this school with much ardour, and I have no doubt that when results can be expected, they will be highly satisfactory. The children are taught baking, washing, and the ironing of fine linen, as well as lacework, needle and machinework, and other useful employments. Cottage cookery, the making of vegetable soups, pies, puddings, and other comforts often enjoyed by the English and Continental poorer classes, are also taught, so as to prepare the children to become, with a little additional training, good cooks and economical housekeepers, at the same time that the lacework and embroidery by the girls of this school, exhibited in the London Exhibition for 1871, show that those who have taste for the more delicate works of female industry are educated to execute them.

Every girl is individually instructed in domestic duties, so as to render her capable of earning her bread, and of contributing to the order and comfort of her future home. The main object which the managers have in view—the well-doing of each individual after her discharge—must be defeated, if this individual training be not accomplished. For this purpose a register of manual work is kept, which shows the duties through which each has to pass, and how she acquits herself of them.

The employments which all must learn are plain work, including cutting out ordinary articles of clothing, dressmaking, sufficient to enable each to cut out, fit, and make her own dresses and children's plain, ordinary clothing; plain knitting, laundrywork, making bread in small and large quantities, housework and cooking. Machinework, shoemaking, fancy work, farm and dairy work, care of poultry, &c., &c., are regarded as extra, and are confined to individuals for whom training in these shall be considered useful.

In the register every employment in which each girl is engaged, and how she has discharged the duty, is noted, so that each goes through the full course of training, and the manager can form a correct judgment of her abilities. A movable card, showing the present employment of every girl, is arranged at the beginning of the month and hung up in the school.

An asylum, where young women of good character are prepared for service, is attached to the establishment, where girls who have completed their term may remain until suitable employment offers, and find a home when out of employment afterwards.

Staff.—Sisters of Mercy, having secular workmistresses under them, superintended by Mrs. Bridgeman.

Average number maintained, 80. Total cost of establishment in 1870, £1,456 8s. 2d. Average cost per head of each inmate during 1870, £11 7s. 4d. on £977 11s. 5d., the expenditure for *ordinary charges*.

Loss on industrial department, £17 17s. 5d. As soon as a girl has acquired proficiency in one branch of industry she is changed to another in order to extend her capacity for self-support, by fitting her for as many employments as possible. This prevents the Industrial department from being as remunerative as it would otherwise be, if each girl were confined to the one branch in which she had become efficient.

GLANMIRE AND PASSAGE WEST SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS.

Inspected 10th October, 1870.

Certificate resigned by managers, and children transferred to the Training Home, Cork, which see *post*, page 53.

ST. FINBAR'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
SUNDAYS-WELL, CORK.

Certified 30th April, 1870.

Inspected 10th June and 26th July, 1870.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1870, 39

State of the premises.—I always found this school on my different visits scrupulously clean and well ordered. The house and grounds, formerly the private residence of a member of the committee, were handed over by him for the purposes of an industrial school. A dormitory and classroom of wood and brick were erected temporarily adjoining the dwelling-house, at a cost of £400, and latterly a wooden building was added. Waterworks and sufficient appliances have been provided for the limited accommodation which the premises afford.

In consequence of the hopeless condition of multitudes of young females of various ages found wandering in and about the city of Cork, £7,000 was subscribed at the commencement of 1870, to found and support institutions for their rescue. Out of this fund a splendid building has been erected for the accommodation of women who have already fallen, on ground adjoining this school, and it is to be feared that so much money has been spent on the erection of the asylum, that some years must elapse before the new buildings for the industrial school children, which it is proposed to erect, can be completed. The school buildings must be placed at a sufficient distance from the asylum, with a separate entrance and altogether distinct, so that the two institutions should not be associated in the minds of the public. This is of paramount importance, as much of the future of the children depends upon it. Industrial school children are without blot. They are merely in danger from want of proper natural protectors. The State, therefore, when it undertakes their guardianship, requires that they be circumstanced as far as possible as the better-conditioned classes who have natural guardians to forward their prospects in life. To accomplish this effectually, and in order to place the children in the condition of ordinary poor, it would be very desirable that a public school were opened in connexion with the industrial school, to which externs should be freely admitted.

Latterly the managers of this school have obtained some rich land adjoining, which will enable the children to be instructed in farm management.

Health and general condition.—The health and general condition of the children during the year has been satisfactory. Some when admitted were in a lamentable condition from misery and destitution, but under the maternal care of the Sisters they have gradually improved; ophthalmia, however, one of the great banes of the poverty-stricken classes in Ireland, from bad food, dirty habits, and insufficient ventilation, had not been eradicated from their constitutions on the day of my inspection, and I found three suffering from the disease. No serious illness, however, occurred during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report that the conduct of the children is unexceptionable, and even a trifling offence is rarely committed. Their orderly demeanour and bright looks strike every person who visits the school.

Educational state.—I examined the children when I visited, and found them fairly progressing. The Sisters take much trouble to instruct them.

Industrial training.—The children are carefully taught skilled labour, and the duty to be always occupied; even the youngest make hair-nets, for which a fair price is given, and can work at the

crochet needle; sewing and machinework are taught, besides laundrywork, and the duties of household servants. Farm-yard and dairy management are also taught, and the additional land which has been acquired will enable the Sisters to make the children useful servants for the numerous class of the gentry who reside in the neighbourhood of Cork, who now complain of the impossibility to procure female servants acquainted with country work.

Staff.—Mrs. Teresa Devereux and a staff of five Sisters manage this institution and watch over the children with earnestness and zeal. Total expenditure during 1870, £347 7s. 7d. Receipts, £147 18s. 3d.

ST. NICHOLAS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, CORK.

Certified 20th August, 1870. Inspected October 9th, 1870.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1870, 19

Average number of externs who attend the National school, 99

State of premises.—The school formerly consisted of a large house adjoining St. Nicholas' Protestant Church and Schools in Cove-street, Cork, with a play-ground attached, but the premises were too confined, and Dr. Webster, the benevolent manager of the schools, has totally remodelled the establishment. It now consists of three houses, which have been altered, partitions removed, beams placed across the apartments, and the general arrangements and ventilation considerably improved. There are besides two large school-houses, of which the industrial school children have the advantage; some walls have been pulled down, and the play-ground has been considerably enlarged. The premises have been thoroughly drained, new flagging put down, and it is proposed to add some yards and land which adjoin to the institution. The girls' school has been removed to another place, and it is proposed that the infant school shall also be changed. As yet the arrangements are incomplete, but with the energy and zeal of Dr. Webster I have no doubt that satisfactory results will be obtained.

Health and general condition.—The children are remarkably well fed, but at the time of my visit ophthalmia and some skin diseases which a few of the children had brought with them into the house, had not been eliminated. On my last visit I found a very great change in this respect. No serious illness occurred during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct and discipline in the school has been very satisfactory, and the happy appearance of the boys shows that they are kindly treated. Dr. Webster is constantly amongst them, and they appear to be greatly attached to their kind benefactor.

Educational state.—I was much struck by the answering of some of the boys in the higher branches of primary education, which show that their educational knowledge is considerable. The schools are placed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and the Inspector of the Board reports, 1st July, 1871—"Present on day of inspection 76; requirements of the teacher and method of conducting the school and proficiency satisfactory."

Industrial training.—The children are taught tailoring, shoemaking, and other handicrafts. Some of superior intellect are being trained to be teachers and mercantile clerks.

The school has been too recently opened to allow a report on its condition and progress. The manager has had many difficulties to contend

with from the want of sufficient pecuniary support in single-handed carrying out his benevolent intentions, and I have no doubt that next year I shall be able to make a very favourable report on his school, as gradually the public have learned to appreciate the value of his labours. Upwards of £500 have been spent on the alterations already made, and those suggested will cost a considerable sum in addition.

Staff.—A well qualified head master has charge of the school; he ranks as first class amongst the teachers in the service of the National Board; he has likewise an assistant. There is, besides, a respectable head matron and her assistant, who has special charge of the younger boys.

Total receipts, £85 4s. Total expenses in 1870, £291 6s. 11d.

THE HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, 13, SOUTH TERRACE, CORK.

As this school was only certified on the 28th July, 1871, it did not come into operation in 1870, and therefore it does not properly come within the sphere of this report, but I include it and all other schools certified up to the present time, in order that magistrates should be aware of their existence.

The premises consist of a large brick house, three stories high, in the city of Cork, capable of accommodating thirty-two boys; with a small yard at the rear and ball-alley for their use. The school owes its existence to the exertions of Robert C. Hall, esq., and other benevolent gentlemen of Cork, who have temporarily fitted up the present buildings pending arrangements to obtain more suitable premises in the country. In the meantime the inmates have the advantage of the People's Park for exercise, which is not far distant. An efficient staff has been obtained, and the master is well qualified, having been trained under the Church Education Society.

GREENMOUNT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, GREEN-STREET, BARRECK-STREET, CORK.

As this school was only certified 14th March, 1871, it did not come into operation in 1870.

The buildings, which are large and handsome, were erected on a plot of ground (Gallows-green) leased in 1854 by the Corporation of the city of Cork for 500 years, at a rent of 30s. yearly, with the sanction of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury (two of whom signed the lease), for the purposes of schools, and the buildings were erected by public subscription at a cost of £3,500. The school building is 85 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 32 feet high, containing two large school rooms, one over the other, with class rooms adjoining, and about 200 extern pupils from the neighbourhood attend the school. In an adjoining building are dormitories, refectory, and residence for the staff. Some voluntary inmates, orphans, supported by public subscription, are resident in the building.

By a covenant in the lease the managers are required to place these schools in connexion with the Board of National Education, but this clause has not been complied with, the Commissioners having hitherto refused to take the school in connexion. I trust, however, that the difficulties will now be removed, and that arrangements will be made to afford the numerous poor of the district, as well as the Industrial School

children educated in this establishment, the advantages of the National system. Two large National schools in the city of Cork—the Lancasterian and the Douglas-street schools—with 2,312 pupils on the roll, and an average of about one-third of that number in daily attendance, are taught by the same body as manage this school—Presentation Brothers—and have been in connexion with the National Board for many years.

This school possesses the disadvantage of being in the heart of a poor district of the city, and with merely a yard for play-ground for the boys; but before the certificate for an Industrial School was granted, the managers promised to provide sufficient land for the purposes of the instruction of the boys in farming pursuits; and I trust that when submitting my report for 1871, I shall be in a position to state that the undertaking which they have made, and on the faith of which the certificate was granted, has been complied with. There are large market gardens adjoining; and I am informed that the land which is required can be obtained.

TRAINING HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, UNION-QUAY, CORK.

These premises were certified on the 14th March, 1871, under the same committee as the Glanmire and Passage West School (temporarily certified 25th October, 1870), the certificate for which was resigned by the managers on the opening of this school, when the children, thirty-five in number, were transferred to it on the 24th March, 1871, and the Glanmire and Passage West School was closed.

These schools owe their origin to the benevolent exertions of the Rev. John Woodroffe, Rector of Glanmire, and his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Woodroffe, who has devoted herself to assist the friendless of her own sex. The institution is managed by ladies, who, with the approval of their bishop, reside on the premises, and give their time gratuitously to the work, after the model of the institutions under the care of Protestant deaconesses in Switzerland and Germany. Being the only school for Protestant girls in the south of Ireland, the accommodation in the house on Union-quay has already been found too limited for the number of children sent to the school by magistrates, and the managers have recently taken large concerns adjoining, which are being fitted up to afford increased accommodation. The new school will have all necessary appliances for the proper management and sanitary arrangements of the establishment.

Health and general condition.—The health and general condition of the inmates in 1870 was satisfactory. No serious illness occurred. At first some cases of ophthalmia existed amongst the inmates, but the disease has been gradually eliminated from the establishment. As I write, I have just visited the institution, and am much pleased with the general condition and improved appearance of the inmates. The humanizing influences exercised by ladies of superior position and intelligence residing with the girls, and constantly watching over them, have already produced a beneficial effect, and their quiet, orderly demeanour shows that the care of their kind benefactors has not been lost.

Educational state.—The instruction imparted to the girls consists of reading, writing, spelling, dictation, and arithmetic; singing is also well taught.

Industrial training.—The girls are taught needlework in all its branches; machinework is also taught. They cook and do all the

housework of the establishment, wash and make up fine linen, and are carefully trained to be good household servants.

Staff.—Besides the three ladies who reside in the school there is a paid matron and her assistant, who have special charge of the girls.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

ARTANE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, ARTANE, DUBLIN.

Certified 9th July, 1870.

Average number under order of detention in 1870, . . . 96

This school is too recently in existence to enable me to make a report on its condition and management, which I reserve for my next report. In consequence of the withdrawal of the certificate from the Inchicore school, it became absolutely necessary that a boys' industrial school should be established in Dublin, and the Rev. Thomas Hoope, with a large staff of Christian Brothers, have undertaken the charge of such an institution, under a committee of some of the leading noblemen and gentlemen of Dublin. Artane Castle, with large garden, offices, and farm steadings, situate on fifty-six statute acres of land, well watered, sheltered by fine trees, and enclosed on the north and east by a good wall, was purchased for the purpose in fee-simple for the sum of £7,000, and large and extensive buildings have been commenced, which, I am informed, are estimated, when completed, to cost about £16,000. In the meantime, and to provide for the children in Dublin who are sentenced under the Act, large wooden buildings have been temporarily provided, an oven erected; tools required for the instruction of the inmates in trades have been purchased, a bandmaster engaged, and an excellent band has been formed. Mr. Hoope has made judicious arrangements for the instruction of the boys in useful trades, at which many are already becoming expert, and I have no doubt that ultimate results will be satisfactory.

Receipts during the year, £333 8s. 3d. Expenditure, £2,257 0s. 1d. Profit on industrial department, £2 12s. 1d.

This school has been but five months in operation, a period too short to estimate accurately the expenditure of so large an institution.

BOOTHERSTOWN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, DUBLIN.

Certified 10th November, 1870.

Number of inmates under order of detention in 1870, . . . 31
Average number of externs who attend the National schools, . . . 103

This school was opened so late in the year 1870 that it is too soon to form an opinion of its management, and I shall postpone my report on it until next year; but I may add that, founded under the auspices of Mrs. Kirwan and Sisters, who in 1856 established the Convict Refuge for females at Golden-bridge, I have no doubt that it will be efficiently conducted. The schools, which are largely attended by the poor of the neighbourhood, are managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and the Inspector of the Board reports favourably of them. The Industrial School children are at present lodged in tem-

porary buildings until the new dormitories are completed, and as yet no land for farm purposes has been obtained, but merely a large garden; arrangements are, however, as I am informed, in progress to have sufficient land for dairy and farm-yard management. The receipts in 1870 were nil. The expenditure, £52 15s. 0d.

Connected with this institution is a large establishment for the training of governesses and domestic servants in Baggot-street, Dublin, where the children belonging to this school will always find a home, protection, and advice whenever they require assistance during life.

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, INCHICORE, DUBLIN, having been closed, and the boys transferred to the Artane school in March, 1870, it is unnecessary for me to report on it.

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
LAKELEND, SANDYMOUNT, DUBLIN.

Certified 25th February, 1869.

Inspected 9th November, 1870.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1870, 54
Voluntary inmates 6

State of premises.—I found the school on all my inspections in a satisfactory condition of order and cleanliness. It is well situated on a lawn, with some land, and there is accommodation for about fifty children; but having been for a lengthened period the only industrial school for Roman Catholic girls in or about the neighbourhood of Dublin, it was much overcrowded during part of the year; and I had frequently to transfer children from it to other institutions, some in an unsatisfactory state.

Health and condition.—As has been observed, from over-crowding the sanitary state of the school was not satisfactory during the year; scarlatina broke out amongst the children, and three deaths from the disease occurred of girls aged respectively eleven, ten, and seven years; the numbers have been reduced, the health of the girls is now good, and they have a happy, cheerful appearance.

Educational state.—The children are instructed daily in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and other elementary branches of knowledge; but the school is not open to extern pupils, or in connexion with any public educational body. If the school were in connexion with the National Board of Education it would be organized, and properly supplied with requisites; frequent inspections would keep up the standard of education, the children would be less secluded and in a position to avail themselves of the benefits which can be obtained through that connexion.

Industrial training.—Needlework, housework, laundrywork, and cooking are taught. The children make most of the articles of dress for their own use. The managers state that, from their great ignorance when first received, almost all required to be instructed in the rudiments of female labour.

Staff.—The school adjoins the convent of the Carmelite Sisters, who employ a paid teacher and workmistress to teach the girls, bring them to walk, and have a general care over them. Latterly a lay Sister sleeps in the dormitory with the girls, and is always with them, so

that they are no longer left to the care of paid servants at night, and the improved appearance of the children shows the advantage of the present arrangement.

General observations.—This was the first industrial school established under the provisions of the statute 31st Vic., cap. 25, for Ireland, consequently much difficulty was felt in the introduction of institutions to be conducted on a new principle in the legislation of the country.

Receipts in 1870, £873 15s. 6d. Average number maintained, 54. Expenditure, including £90 for rent of school premises, £951 4s. 6d. Average cost per head, £16, on £861 4s. 6d., the expenditure for ordinary charges. Profits on industrial department, £9 7s. 6d.

HEYTESBURY-STREET INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, DUBLIN.

Certified 24th July, 1869.—Inspected 7th November, 1870.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1870, . 22

State of premises.—These premises, originally the court-house and marshalsea of Donore, were formerly occupied as a reformatory for females, but, the inmates having been transferred to another institution, the buildings were remodelled, and the school was certified under the Industrial Schools Act. Recently, further improvements have been carried out, a new wing is in course of erection, with an additional dormitory which measures thirty by twenty feet, through which accommodation will be provided which will enable the number of inmates to be increased.

The cost of erection of these buildings has, I understand, exhausted the funds available for building purposes, and a further sum is required to put up a railing to enclose the ground in front of the school, which for many reasons is very desirable. The committee hope to obtain additional subscriptions to carry out this object, which should not be postponed.

There are now two good and well ventilated dormitories in the school, besides workroom, laundry, and other apartments. The playground of the children is much too confined, and if an adjoining field could be procured for the purpose it would tend much to develop the physical energies of the children, and keep them in a healthy condition.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children during 1870 was very satisfactory; no serious illness occurred in the institution, and no death.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report very favourably of the conduct of the girls; they are gentle, orderly, and obedient, there have been few punishments, they give little trouble, and they appear cheerful and happy.

Educational state.—The children are taught reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic; they write from dictation with correctness, and their education is that which it is considered should belong to well-instructed household servants. The ladies of the committee take considerable pains to instruct them in vocal music, and they sing well in harmony together.

Industrial training.—The girls are well instructed in needlework and dressmaking; they make their own dresses, and those of the boys belonging to the Meath Industrial School at Blackrock. They are taught cooking and laundrywork, to make up fine linen, and perform the other duties of household servants. Some of the elder girls have a certain number of their very young companions placed specially under their charge, and are thus trained for the situation of children's maids when they leave the institution. A sewing-machine is required for the pur-

pose of instructing the girls in machinework, which should now form part of the knowledge which every young woman belonging to the rank of life in which these girls will be placed should know.

Staff.—The staff consisted in 1870 of the superintendent, assisted by a competent school-teacher and kitchen-matron, who is also laundress. A workmistress has since been added to the staff.

General remarks.—The Rev. David Stuart, the honorary secretary, and a number of ladies give up much of their time to the instruction of the girls in this school, and the frank, open demeanour of the children proves that it has a most beneficial effect. Nothing tends so much to humanize persons of the class from which these poor children are taken as frequent intercourse with ladies of superior education and position. Mr. Stuart is also Protestant chaplain of Mountjoy Convict Depot, and has many other duties to discharge, yet he has for a number of years devoted much of his time gratuitously to benefit this institution both when a reformatory and for its present object. The committee desire to express their marked thanks to Dr. Walter Smith, the medical superintendent of the school, who has hitherto given his services gratuitously to the institution.

Average number maintained, 22. Total cost of the institution in 1870, £347 1s. 8d. Average cost of each inmate, £13 9s. 2d. on £296 1s. 8d., the expenditure for *ordinary charges*. Profits on industrial department, 12s.

MEATH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, ELENCLIFF,
BLACKROCK.

Certified May 5th, 1871.

As this institution was not certified in 1870 it does not come within the sphere of this report, but I include it for reasons already given.

The school, which owes its existence to the philanthropic exertions of the Earl of Meath, is well situate in a peculiarly salubrious situation on a rising ground over the sea, and close to the Blackrock station on the Dublin and Kingstown Railway. The house is roomy, three stories high, measuring 56 feet in front, with a small quantity of land attached. An efficient manager, matron, and staff have been secured, and the school is now open for the reception of inmates, with every prospect of success. No school in Ireland has been founded under more favourable auspices. Already the zeal and energy of the superintendent, Mr. Wilson, is shown by the very marked proficiency of the boys, some of whom are able to make their own boots and those of the girls in the school at Heytesbury-street, Dublin. It is proposed to fill up and reclaim a slob lying between this institution and the railway, by which an increased quantity of land will be gained for the employment of the boys, and other advantages obtained.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

ST. ANNE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, GALWAY.

Certified 3rd December, 1869.

Inspected 6th February, 1870.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1870,	57
Extern pupils who attend the school,	704

State of premises.—The premises, situate in the town of Galway, originally small, have been considerably enlarged. The school now possesses an excellent well-ventilated dormitory and workrooms, which

are capable of containing a large number of inmates, but without land it is difficult to carry on an industrial school with satisfaction. There is, however, one advantage belonging to this school in having connected with it an asylum for young women of good character, who are trained to be servants, in which establishment the industrial school girls will always find a home in after-life.

Health and general condition.—One death of a child, eleven years old, occurred in 1870 from consumption, the seeds of which, consequent on her previous state, were in her constitution before admission. All the other children were in excellent health during the year.

Educational state.—There are large and well-managed National schools in connexion with this institution, where many of the poorer classes of children belonging to the town of Galway are educated. Mr. Hamilton, District Inspector of National Schools, reports on his inspection of this school—"Present on day of inspection, 521. The method of conducting the school and the acquirements of the teachers very fair. Hullah's system of vocal music is taught. The school is progressing."

Industrial training.—The industrial training of the children consists in the education of some in the duties of household servants, and others who from intellect and capacity are qualified to become dressmakers, shop-assistants, and school teachers under the National Board, are instructed specially in the various matters to qualify them for these employments. The children do excellent needlework in all its branches, lacework, and machinework. Straw bonnet-making is also taught. All the clothes worn by the girls are made in the school.

Staff.—The school is managed by Mrs. Magdalen Blake and a large staff of Sisters of Mercy, and in this miserably poor district much good is effected through their means.

Average number maintained, 57. Total receipts in 1870, £508 14s. 3d. Expenditure, £1,353 15s. 6d., of which £173 5s. 6d. was on building. Average cost per head, £18 18s. 7d., on £1,078 19s. 6d., the expenditure for ordinary charges.

ST. BRIDGET'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, LOUGHREA.

Certified 25th November, 1869.—Inspected February 5th, 1870.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1870,	65
Voluntary inmates,	30
Extern pupils who attend the National school	236

State of premises.—This school is situate on twelve acres of rich land in the town of Loughrea, and arrangements are being made to obtain another field of six acres adjoining. A considerable expense has been incurred in building dormitories, school and class-rooms, as well as farm offices. There are now on the premises six milch cows, which the girls milk, besides calves, pigs, and poultry, which they care, and are thus taught the duties of farm servants.

Health and general condition.—There has been no case of serious illness in the school since it opened; the children are bright, cheerful and happy; the elder girls have charge of a certain number of their young companions, whom it is their duty to comb, wash and care.

Conduct and demeanour.—The girls wear a neat uniform of scarlet and black plaid in winter, and shepherd's plaid in summer, and are tidy and orderly; a good spirit prevails throughout the establishment; punishments are few, and none for serious offences; they generally consist of deprivation of marks; promotion to the class of honour is the greatest reward to which they aspire.

Educational state.—The children attend the National school on the premises, mix freely with the extern children in the classes, and are fairly up to the programme. They write from dictation, and are well instructed in singing; a drawing-class is formed of some who show a taste for the art. There are three large school-rooms and two classrooms in the schools, which have 456 boys and girls on the roll. The District Inspector of National Schools reports, 18th September, 1871, that there were present on inspection 50 boys, 218 girls. "The course of instruction and proficiency fair; the school progressing moderately; Hullah's system of vocal music is taught for half an hour daily; needlework taught for three hours daily to the classes in rotation, with satisfactory results."

Industrial training.—Laundry and dairy work, farm-yard management, cooking, and the duties of household servants are taught, besides needlework, machinework, and the manufacture of guipure point and other lace. The Sisters impress on their pupils the importance of labour and the necessity to do their work well. I saw some nice gilding and stencilling done by the girls, showing that more refined tastes are cultivated.

General remarks.—On my last visit, I found girls who had formerly been extern pupils of the National school, but having lost their parents and becoming destitute, would have been driven to the workhouse had not the Sisters admitted them as voluntary inmates. The Sisters support them out of their private resources and the sale of their work, and they are clothed in the uniform of the Industrial School. I found twenty-four such in the institution, and was pointed out a fine child, whose parents had lately died, and who was to be also received. These orphans are known to belong to the respectable classes of the district, and their association with the Industrial School children, and wearing their uniform, tends to raise the tone of the institution in the eyes of the people, and prevents any stigma possibly being attached to it. One of these girls had just passed her examination as mistress of the school, and I was much pleased with her demeanour and acquirements.

Average number maintained, 65. Receipts in 1870, £596 6s. 3d.; profit on industrial department, £21 9s. 0d.; expenses during the year (including £1,080 18s. 3d. for building and land), £2,164 19s. 7d.; average cost per head, £15 18s. 2d. on £1,034 1s. 4d., the expenditure for ordinary charges; industrial profit, £21 9s.

SALT-HILL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, GALWAY.

Having been only certified 18th September, 1871, is merely named in this report, in order that magistrates may be cognizant of its existence. It is situated in the suburbs of the town of Galway, adjoining Galway Bay, on nineteen acres of ground, which have been leased to the managers by Miss Grattan. From its proximity to the sea, great facilities are afforded for the establishment of a fishery station in connexion with it, navigation will be taught, and the school will be open to extern pupils and placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education. It is proposed that boys under nine years of age will be sent to another school at Gort, managed by females, from which they will be drafted when they increase in years, so as to be suited for the discipline of this establishment. The people of Galway of all classes have most liberally subscribed to found this school, and have shown a public spirit and anxiety to benefit the wretched little boys found wan-

dering through the district, and I desire to record the fact that every private consideration has been abandoned to select the site most beneficial for the object in view.

GORT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS AND YOUNG BOYS.

Was certified at the same date as the Salt-hill school, in September, 1871.

This school is intended for the training of a few girls and of boys too young for the Galway school. The institution, which is in charge of Sisters of Mercy, is well situated on extensive grounds in the town of Gort, with large garden attached, and the National schools belonging to which are remarkably well managed, with an average number on the roll of 438 (131 boys and 317 girls) of extern pupils who attend the schools.

It is most desirable that very young boys of the vagrant class should be cared by females, who train them to order, regularity, and a proper feeling of the duties of good and loyal citizens, and conduct, thus laying the foundation of a hopeful future. When they advance in years and are sufficiently trained they can take their place in the boys' school at Galway.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, KILLARNEY.

Certified 4th November, 1869.

Inspected 16th January, 1871.

Number of inmates under order of detention in 1870, . . . 35

State of the premises.—This school, which was founded and supported for many years by Viscountess Castlerosse, at her sole cost, has produced many useful servants, who are now in good situations in England, Ireland, and France, is situated in the town of Killarney, with a field at the rear, and a laundry, in which the washing for the establishment of Killarney House is carried on.

The health and general condition of the inmates has been good; no serious illness occurred; no death.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the inmates was satisfactory during the year.

Educational and industrial training.—The principal employment of the girls has been washing, but they are also taught housework, cooking, and needlework. One cow is kept on the premises. The girls are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, with some geography.

Staff.—Mrs. Hoyland, who formerly had charge of an Industrial School in England, assisted by a young person who acts as teacher, and occasionally a laundress, manage the institution.

General remarks.—The school, situated in the street of Killarney town, is not well placed for an industrial school, and it is proposed to build large premises outside the town, to which the girls will be transferred; besides, the building is too small, and the magistrates, anxious to obtain for some destitute children the advantages of the institution, committed more girls to it than it could properly accommodate. It was, therefore, decided, on consultation with Lady Castlerosse and the other managers,

to remove sixteen of the girls to the Cashel school, where they are progressing satisfactorily.

Average number maintained, 35. Cost of the establishment in 1870, £637 3s. 6d. Receipts, £517 3s. 11d. Average cost per head, £15 15s. 5d. on £552 0s. 6d., the expenditure for *ordinary charges*. Industrial profits, £65 11s. 10d.

PEMBROKE ALMSHOUSE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, TRALEE.

Certified November, 1869.—Inspected 18th January, 1871.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1870, 48
Extern pupils on the roll who attend the school, 396

State of the premises.—This school, erected out of funds bequeathed by the late Mrs. Pembroke, of Tralee, is tastefully built of ornamental brick, on a lawn of twenty-six acres of land, adjoining large National schools, which form part of the premises, and which the children attend with the greatest advantage. When funds permit, a suitable farm-yard will be erected on the most improved principles, where the children can be taught the different branches of farm-husbandry. Hitherto the Commissioners of Public Works have been restricted by their rules from affording facilities by loan for the erection of farm-offices in connexion with Industrial Schools, and as these institutions find much difficulty out of their private resources to obtain means to defray the cost of farm buildings, although perfectly competent to pay by instalments under the Land Improvements Act, it would be very desirable if some arrangement were come to that the benefits of the Act should be extended to them in cases where perfectly solvent security is given, so that no loss could accrue to the public, at the same time that a serious impediment to the success of the institutions would be removed.

Health and general condition.—The dormitories not having been sufficiently lofty, the ventilation was insufficient, and the health of the inmates not as satisfactory as would have been wished. But no death occurred during the year. Latterly large and well-planned ventilators have been put up in the roof, and now the institution is perfectly healthy.

The general demeanour of the children is everything which could be desired. They are good, happy, and most industrious. Punishments are few, and only for trifling offences.

Educational state.—This school is managed under the Commissioners of National Education, whose Inspector, John Barrett, esq., reports, September, 1871:—"Present on inspection, 257 children; method of teaching, good; course of instruction and proficiency, fair; the school is progressing; observance of former suggestions, very satisfactory; Hullab's system of vocal music taught on three days of the week; needlework, well taught, and progress in all departments of this branch very satisfactory; discipline in school, very satisfactory; supply of books, sufficient."

Industrial training.—This department is well attended to; needlework and machinework, dressmaking, and lacework are well taught. The children have a good oven, in which they bake excellent bread; a convenient kitchen-range, in which they cook; and they understand the milking of cows and the manufacture of butter. They are likewise taught the various duties of household servants, are tidy and systematic at their work, and will, I have no doubt, make good household servants;

such children as exhibit superior intellectual qualifications are taught drawing and the higher branches of knowledge to qualify them for teachers under the National Board of Education.

Staff.—This school is managed by Sisters of Mercy, Mrs. O'Reardon, superintendent.

General observations.—The committee of management, more especially the Rev. Dean Mawe, and Henry Donovan, esq., Chairman of the Town Commissioners, and Mrs. Donovan, are indefatigable in their exertions to extend the benefit of this institution, and they propose to add to the dormitory accommodation of the school, as also to fit up another part of the establishment for the training of young boys under the charge of the Sisters; I have no doubt that under their management this school will show satisfactory results.

Average number maintained, 60. Receipts in 1870, £567 0s. 6d. Expenditure, £1,213 3s. Average cost per head, £14 7s. 9d. on £863 3s., the expenditure for ordinary charges.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, TRALEE.

This school, which was certified on 25th March, 1871, is in the Gothic style of architecture, and was erected at considerable cost on the outskirts of the town of Tralee. It consists of a residence for the teachers, and school two stories high, measuring 72 feet by 26; the upper story a dormitory, the lower fitted up as a school-room, in which a large number of children belonging to the neighbourhood are educated; a temporary building has been added, 60 feet in length by 26 feet in breadth, and it is proposed to erect a new wing and farm offices. There are two large fields and garden, comprising about ten acres of land, attached to the institution, which is managed by the Christian Brothers, under a committee of the leading persons of the district. It is proposed to obtain more land which adjoins, to build a suitable farm-yard, and to teach the boys practical farming on the most approved system, to instruct the boys in trades, and to have a trawler in the bay managed by the boys, where those who have a taste for the sea will learn to fish on the excellent trawling ground which exist in the bay of Dingle. The manager's (Dean Mawe's) exertions to benefit this school has been great, and I have reason to hope that it will be amongst the first in Ireland in which fishing will be taught.

KING'S COUNTY.

ST. JOHN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS AND GIRLS, PARSONSTOWN.

Certified 5th July, 1870.

Inspected June 11th, 1870.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1870,	10
Voluntary inmates,	18
Extern pupils who attend the National schools,	453

State of premises.—These schools are situate on one and a half acres of land, in the town of Parsonstown, with good school-rooms attached, and separate premises for the boys; they are efficiently conducted by Mrs. Beckett, a lady who has had considerable experience in the management of industrial schools in England.

Health and condition.—The health and condition of the children during the year have been excellent. Two cripples (boys) were committed to this school from the county Longford. They belonged to a very large family, children of an agricultural labourer in delicate health, whose small wages were insufficient for their support, and, as no out-door relief is given in the Union to which they belong, these children were daily placed on the road to beg, and were consequently ordered for detention by the magistrates. They were in a miserable state when admitted, both physically and morally, but after some time improved. The elder, although with club feet, is now strong and active, and has been transferred to the boys' school at Artane; but the younger, notwithstanding that he got fat and healthy in the school, is permanently paralysed, and has been discharged as hopelessly incurable.

Educational state.—Mr. Samuel Brown, the District Inspector of National Schools, reports on these schools on 14th September, 1871—“Present on inspection, 53 males; 230 females. Instruction good; pupils intelligent; proficiency satisfactory. Reading, grammar, and geography very good. Vocal music and drawing taught by nuns; proficiency very fair. Needlework well taught by a workmistress; proficiency satisfactory.

Industrial training.—Satisfactory; the girls are well trained as household servants, and are proficient in needle and machinework; of course very little profitable labour can be expected from the very young boys, inmates of this school, but they likewise are trained to industry.

Staff.—Mrs. Beckett, with a staff of Sisters of Mercy, and a paid matron, who sleeps in the dormitory with the boys. Mrs. Beckett is well qualified for the duties which she has undertaken, and I have every reason to believe that the results will be favourable. Some young boys are sent to this school from the metropolitan police courts of Dublin.

Total expenses for ordinary charges, £148 15s. 11d.; extra charges, building and rent, £169 4s. 9d.; total, £318 0s. 8d. Total receipts, £73 19s. 6d. Loss on industrial department, £3 16s.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

ST. GEORGE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CLARE-STREET, LIMERICK.

Certified 11th December, 1869.

Inspected 10th June, 1870.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1870,	26
Voluntary inmates,	8

State of premises.—This institution has not hitherto met my expectations. Two houses at some distance from the Convent of the Good Shepherd, and on the opposite side of the road, were temporarily certified, pending arrangements for building the school on a plot of ground adjoining, which is surrounded by a high wall; but up to the present time the erection of the school has not been commenced for want of funds. The houses were found inconvenient, and the manager, without authority, removed the children temporarily into other premises which adjoin the convent. She undertakes to begin the building of the school on the site selected early in next spring, which I trust will not be further postponed.

Health and general condition.—The children are healthy; no serious illness occurred during the year; no death.

Educational state.—The scholastic teaching of the children was very unsatisfactory when I made my inspection, but the manager has since obtained the services of an efficient National school teacher, who now instructs the children under that system, and already the school has assumed a different aspect, and I trust will progress. The moral and religious training of the girls has always been excellent, and as the manager is now alive to the advantages of an improved educational system, I expect favourable results.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in various branches of needlework, laundrywork, and the duties of household servants. When the new school and farm offices are built they will be instructed in farm-yard and dairy management.

The *Staff* consists of Sisters of the Good Shepherd, under the management of Mrs. Lockwood, who founded a girls' reformatory at Dalbeth, in Scotland, of which Rev. Sydney Turner, in his report on Reformatory Schools for 1870, makes a very favourable report, but he adds:—"The girls are too much secluded, in my opinion, and would be all the better physically and morally if they could be allowed more freedom and communication with the outer world, in which they have eventually to take their place." These observations apply with greater force to this, which is an industrial school, the inmates of which have not vices to be eradicated, and might therefore safely be permitted to mix in school with others belonging to the well circumstanced classes of the district. It is much to be regretted that Mrs. Lockwood is so much crippled for want of funds, and has not sufficient means at her disposal, to carry out the objects she has in view.

Total receipts in 1870, £293 14s. 0d.

Total cost of the institution in 1870, £309 16s.

ST. VINCENT'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, LIMERICK.

Certified 8th December, 1869.

Inspected 10th June, 1870.

Average number under order of detention in 1870,	59
Voluntary inmates,	74

State of premises.—These fine Gothic buildings, situated on ten acres of land, are well adapted for the purposes of an industrial school. They contain large, well-ventilated dormitories, class and workrooms, refectory, laundry, and dairy. Additional offices are required to render them complete.

Health and general condition.—One little child, six years of age, amongst the first received into the institution, died in May, 1870, four months after her admission into the institution, of consumption, the result of former misery and destitution. No other serious illness occurred, and the present healthy appearance of the children is evidence of the care bestowed on them.

Educational state.—Although hitherto this school has not been in connexion with the Board of National Education, in consequence of one of the rules of the Commission, yet it is not only conducted on the National system but all the teachers and mistresses are trained in the admirable National school of St. Mary's in the city. Great inconvenience is felt from the want of connexion with the Board, and arrangements are now being made by the Sisters to enable them to come within its rules. The children were individually examined in my presence

by Mr. Molloney, the Acting-Inspector of National schools of the district, and he reports as follows :—"The course of instruction is nearly identical with that pursued in the schools of the Commissioners of National Education ; indeed in many respects the school is conducted pretty much as an ordinary National school, a circumstance which has probably tended to promote its efficiency. The classes are well taught, a healthy business tone pervades the working of the school. In reading, explanation of words, phrases, dictation, and writing they show proficiency. The juniors answer fairly in tables and simple rules of arithmetic ; the upper classes work questions in compound rules, and perform calculations in business matters. In grammar and geography moderate proficiency has been attained." He praises in his report their intelligence, their quiet thoughtfulness and ready obedience, their gentle, modest, and cheerful demeanor, the neatness of the children in their dress and persons, as well as the tasteful and orderly arrangements of the school. I may add that their proficiency in singing shows that they are well taught in that branch also.

Industrial training.—The industrial training of the children is carefully looked after. They work well at the needle and with the machine, are skilled in shirt-making, of which a considerable trade exists in Limerick. The elder-girls, who show dispositions for the care of young children, have a certain number of their younger school-fellows under their charge, and are responsible that they are properly cared, washed, and combed. The children milk and make excellent butter, cook, bake bread, and are taught to discharge the various duties of household servants.

The *Staff* consists of Sisters of Mercy, under the superintendence of Mrs. Macnamara.

Average number maintained, 59. Total receipts in 1870, £525 9s. 3d. Expenditure, £1,417 19s. 9d., including a sum of £243 1s. 3d. for buildings. Average cost per head, £18 17s. 11d., on £1,114 18s. 6d., the expenditure for ordinary charges. Industrial profit, £138 14s. 9d.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

OUR LADY OF SUCCOUR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, NEWTOWNFORBES.

Certified 29th November, 1869.

Inspected December 26th, 1870.

Number of inmates under order of detention in 1870, . 45

State of premises.—This industrial school owes its existence to the munificence of the Earl of Granard, K.P., who, at his own cost, fitted up a large house at the entrance of the town of Newtownforbes, and has given a long lease of the premises, with large garden, and a handsome endowment for the support of the institution. Since its establishment a large dormitory and school-room have been added, and other necessary buildings are progressing.

Health and general condition.—The condition of the children for want of proper appliances in the school, and the miserable condition in which many of the girls were when admitted, was not satisfactory in the beginning, and ophthalmia was very prevalent, but it has gradually improved. At present the managers understand the system, and I hope to be able next year to present a more favourable report on the circumstances of the institution.

Educational state.—The children are fairly taught, and I am informed that the managers propose to place the school under the Commissioners of National Education, which arrangement I trust they will carry out, as it will enable the many advantages of connexion with the Board to be obtained.

Industrial training.—Laundrywork, housework, cooking, needlework, and machinework are taught; but it is very desirable that some land which adjoins should be procured, in order to have dairy and farm-yard husbandry efficiently carried out.

Staff.—The staff consists of three Sisters of Mercy, Mrs. Fallon, superior. They are earnest, and devoted to their work.

Average number maintained, 45. Total cost of establishment in 1870, £906 12s. 3d., of which £248 14s. 8d. was spent on buildings. Average cost per head, £14 12s. 6d., on £658 4s. 7d., the expenditure for ordinary charges. Profits from industrial works, £28 18s. 5d.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

HOUSE OF CHARITY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS AND GIRLS, DROGHEDA.

Certified October 17th, 1870.
Inspected 17th November, 1870.

Average number under order of detention in 1870,	24
Voluntary inmate,	1
Extern pupils attending National school,	210

State of premises.—This institution is well placed for the accommodation of the very young children, extern pupils belonging to the town, in Fair-street, Drogheda. It has a large garden at the rear which will give employment to the Industrial School children. Independently of the benefits which the Industrial School brings to Drogheda, the opening of the infant school for extern pupils is of immense advantage to the numerous poor of the town, who hitherto had no such school for very young boys. The managers have therefore a double claim on the sympathies of the inhabitants of Drogheda. When the school was certified the Sisters at once commenced to build additions to the premises, and placed the school under the Commissioners of National Education. I regret to add that their appeal to the public for pecuniary aid has not been sufficiently responded to, which has considerably crippled their resources.

Health and general condition.—In consequence of some children suffering from a bad form of skin disease having been transferred to this school, much inconvenience was felt by the Sisters. They had to take a house for an hospital, in which the boys were treated; afterwards small-pox showed itself in the school, and one of the boys who had been transferred died from the disease.

Educational state.—The Inspector of National schools reports that on the day of his visit in September, 1871, 115 males and 13 females were present; the method of conducting the school-room very fair, and the school progressing.

General observations.—Very young boys, who require the care of females, are sent from the Dublin Police Courts to this school. This arrangement is very advantageous, and conducive to the well-being of the children.

Staff.—The Sisters who manage this school are a branch of the order which has been in charge of the Industrial School for boys at Beacons-lane, Liverpool, and which has met with the approval of the Inspector of English schools.

The receipts for this school in 1870 were nil; the expenditure amounted to £248 13s. 8d., ordinary charges, and £11 for rent; total, £259 13s. 8d.; profit on industrial department, £1 9s. 7d.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

ST. COLUMBA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, WESTPORT, FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.

This school, which was not certified until 13th April, 1871, and therefore does not come within this report, is part of a large, imposing pile of buildings at the end of the town of Westport, on the road to the railway station, in which upwards of 500 children of the neighbourhood are educated. The schools are erected on six acres of ground, the gift in perpetuity of the Marquess of Sligo, including garden, lawn, and a field, on which two cows are pastured. There is a large staff of twenty Sisters, who teach the school and visit the sick in the neighbourhood. Although managed on the National system, the school is not in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education or inspected by their officers.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

ST. MARTHA'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, MONAGHAN.

Certified 4th November, 1869.

Inspected 8th November, 1870.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1870,	49
Voluntary inmates,	2
Externs who attend the National school on roll,	221

State of premises.—I found the premises clean and well kept, with good National school and farm offices attached. They are too close to the Spark's Lake Reformatory, but the inmates never come in contact, and are quite as distinct as a young ladies' boarding school and a day school for paying pupils, which are also taught by the Sisters; however, I am very desirous that the school should be removed to another locality on the sea-side, which would be peculiarly suited to the class of children sent to this school.

Health and general condition.—Children suffering from scrofula, skin and other diseases, epileptics, and those who cannot be treated in other schools are drafted here. Some, likewise, of filthy habits, ill-tempered and ill-conditioned, are also received into this institution, and with constant care their habits and dispositions become quite altered. As Spark's Lake Reformatory holds the place of a penal reformatory for girls, so, likewise, all cases under the Industrial Schools Act that cannot be managed elsewhere are transferred to this school. Many have been for months under medical treatment, and they necessarily are given an abundant supply of nutritious food, which, with great cleanliness and constant care, brings them round.

Conduct and discipline.—Some of the children transferred from Dublin gave much trouble to the managers, but have latterly become orderly and good.

Educational state.—The schools are placed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and their District Inspector reports—"Present on inspection, 149. General proficiency satisfactory, and the school is progressing. The method of conducting the school is good, and the teachers competent. Vocal music upon Wilhelm's system is taught for two hours in each week."

Industrial training.—The manager reports that scarcely half a dozen could hold a needle or knew the use of a sweeping-brush when received into the school. Many now are becoming skilful in needlework, and I saw some very fine specimens of their work in the London Exhibition for 1871. Eight or ten of the strongest girls work at the laundry for two days in the week, and some are employed in the dairy and farm-yard, others in cooking, and those who have an aptitude for the work care the young and delicate placed under their charge.

The *Staff* consists of Sisters of St. Louis, who are earnest and devoted to their work, and I have good reason to expect favourable results from their teaching. The Sisters join with the children in their amusements and little plays, and gradually acquire an influence over them, leading them to good.

Average number maintained, 51. Receipts during the year, £408 16s. 2d. Expenditure—Ordinary charges, £832 2s. 5d.; buildings and rent, £350. Average cost of each inmate, £16 6s. 4d., on £832 2s. 5d., the expenditure for ordinary charges. Profit on industrial department, £17 4s. 4d.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

ST. MONICA'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, ROSCOMMON.

Certified 29th November, 1869.

Inspected October 16th, 1870.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1870,	23
Voluntary inmate,	1
Extern pupils on roll who attend the schools,	308

State of premises.—This is a fine Gothic building, situate on ten acres of land near the railway station, well stocked, and with suitable appliances for the efficient working of the establishment.

Health and general conduct.—The health of the children has been very satisfactory during the year; no serious illness occurred, and no death.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report that the conduct of the children has been excellent during the year, and their bright and happy appearance show the care which is taken of them.

Educational state.—The schools belonging to this institution are placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and their Inspector of the district reports, 22nd September, 1871—"Present on day of inspection, 242. The course of instruction fair; manner of conducting the school and teacher's acquirements, satisfactory; school progressing; the children write from dictation. Vocal music is taught on Hullah's system for half an hour daily."

Industrial training.—Nowhere is more care taken to instil into the minds of the inmates habits of order, regularity, and neatness. The

children are employed at the dairy and laundry; they understand the milking of cows and making butter, cook, and learn the general duties of household servants. They make their own dresses; and their needlework, which was exhibited at the London International Exhibition for 1871, was much admired.

Staff.—Mrs. Walsh and an efficient staff of Sisters of Mercy manage this establishment.

General observations.—In consequence of irregularities by magistrates in filling up the orders of detention of many children sent to this school from different parts of the county of Roscommon, the managers were put to much expense and inconvenience thereby. The children for whom the orders were made were all proper subjects for an industrial school, but some were not committed at petty sessions, and the orders for others were made in the absence of the children from court. Again, when the magistrates discovered their mistake, they re-committed the children before they had been discharged by the Chief Secretary, and the second committals were therefore irregular. I regret much the annoyance and expense to the managers which resulted from these mistakes of justices who signed the orders, but such must frequently happen in the working of a new Act.

Average number maintained, 23. Received during the year, £194 9s. 9d. Total expenditure, £406 15s. 2d. Average cost per head, £17 3s. 3d. on £394 15s. 2d., the expenditure for ordinary charges.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

ST. LAURENCE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, SLIGO, FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.

This school was not certified until 22nd April, 1871, and therefore does not come within this report. It forms one wing of a large mass of building at the extremity of the town of Sligo, erected on 9½ statute acres of ground, with large schools in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, in which an average daily attendance of 280 children are educated according to the National system.

There is a large staff of twenty-three Sisters, who teach the school and visit the sick poor of the district. The Inspector of National schools reports that "this school is progressing; singing, according to Hullah's system, is taught for three hours weekly; the instruction in needlework is quite satisfactory."

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS AND GIRLS, TEMPLEMORE.

Certified 20th August, 1870.

Inspected June 11th, 1870.

Average number under order of detention in 1870,	18
Extern pupils who attend the school,	275

This school having been only certified in August, 1870, it is too soon to report generally of its state, but the appearance of the children shows that they are well cared and managed in every respect. The premises are situated on two acres of good land, held in fee, in the main street of Templemore, and the schools, which are in connexion with the

Board of National Education, are reported on favourably by their Inspector, who states:—"Present on day of inspection, 302 children; the literary state of the school is on the whole satisfactory, and it is progressing; Hullah's system of vocal music taught, and needlework with favourable results." The industrial training of the children is satisfactory. There is an efficient staff of Sisters, and I calculate on favourable results.

During 1870 no payments were made to the managers, but a profit of £2 7s. 4d. accrued on the industrial department. The total expenses out of pocket amounted to £166 14s. 4d.

St. MARY'S HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, NENAGH, was certified for Roman Catholic boys on the 13th August, 1870, but in consequence of difficulties in the formation of a staff it never was opened for the reception of children, and the certificate was resigned by the managers.

ST. FRANCIS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CASHEL.

Certified 8th December, 1869.

Inspected 11th October, 1870.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1870,	54
Voluntary inmate,	1
Average number of extern pupils on roll attending the school,	542

State of premises.—This school is situate in the city of Cashel on 11a. 1r. 14p. of rich land, held in fee, and 25a. 3r. 26p., held under lease, outside the town. It consists of a large block of buildings, on which £1,216 was spent during 1870 in the erection of a new dormitory, with suitable appliances, work-room, and refectory for the accommodation of the Industrial school children. A quantity of stock, cows, calves, pigs, and poultry are kept on the farm, which is managed by Lay Sisters, with the assistance of the girls who attend the school. The want of farm-offices constructed on the most improved principle is much felt, and the managers applied to the Commissioners of Public Works for a loan of £1,000 under the provisions of the Landed Property Improvement Acts, to enable them to erect the necessary buildings, but the Commissioners have hitherto refused to entertain the application, which is much to be regretted, as I believe that with suitable appliances this would be a model farm equal to any in the district.

The health and condition of the inmates on the several occasions when I visited were good; no serious illness occurred during the year; the children are well looked after, bright, cheerful, and intelligent.

Educational state.—The National schools belonging to this institution educate the greater part of the children of the surrounding district. The school consists of two departments, a higher and a lower school—the former for those girls whose conduct and superior manners entitle them to rank as a superior class. In this school are taught the Industrial School children, as well as the daughters of the more respectable inhabitants of Cashel, who freely associate with them; friendships are formed between these girls, and not unfrequently the Industrial School child is received into the houses of the parents of her class-fellows as their equal, to which she is entitled, from her conduct, manners, and tidy habits.

Industrial training.—In this school the industrial training of the children is most carefully attended to. In the agricultural classes, the

rotation of crops, dairy, and farm-yard husbandry, the cultivation of the finer garden vegetables are taught; and I have seen seakale and cauliflowers grown here by the girls which might compete with success for a prize in an exhibition of agricultural produce. At the same time, some very fine needlework exhibited at the South Kensington Exhibition, London, for 1871—the work of these girls—is evidence that the finer branches of female industry are cultivated by those whose tastes and feelings render them suited for such work. There is an excellent oven on the premises, and baking and cooking, in its various branches, as well as laundrywork, are taught.

Staff.—The school is managed by a large class of Sisters of the Presentation Order, whose special duty consists in the education of primary schools for the lower and middle classes. Some Sisters are always with the girls and instruct them in the various outdoor works at which they are employed.

Total receipts in 1870, £538 14s. 6d.

Average number maintained, 54. Expenditure, £2,183 9s. 5d., £1,216 of which was expended in buildings during the year. Average cost per head, £15 1s. 3d. on £933 9s. 5d., the expenditure for *ordinary charges*. Although not two years in existence, girls have already been placed on licence in respectable situations, where their knowledge of milking cows, making butter, &c., combined with the knowledge of the work of household servants, make them peculiarly useful in an agricultural district.

ST. LOUIS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, THURLES.

Certified 11th December, 1869.

Inspected April 9th, 1870.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1870,	37
Number of extern pupils who attend the school,	256

State of premises.—These premises are situated at the extremity of the town of Thurles on a lawn and large garden behind, but no land is attached to the institution, the want of which is felt by the Sisters, and they therefore propose to remove the school to the country, where they can obtain sufficient ground to instruct the girls in dairy and farm-yard husbandry.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory. The children are healthy and well cared.

Educational state.—I met the District Inspector of National Schools in the establishment when I visited, and he expressed himself well satisfied with the condition of the school. He reports in September, 1871—“Present in school, 294. The character of instruction given and general proficiency satisfactory. Vocal music taught three days in the week with good results. Needlework also well taught.”

Industrial training.—The industrial training of the girls is satisfactory so far as the facilities for teaching can be obtained, but the want of sufficient land prevents the Sisters from giving practical instruction on matters which would, in this agricultural district, greatly facilitate the placing out of the children in good situations. They sew and wash well, and are instructed in the duties of household servants. Opportunities are likewise afforded for those of superior intelligence to qualify themselves for the position of National school teachers, and other situations requiring a higher class of educational information.

The *Staff* consists of Sisters of the Presentation Order, who are well suited for the management of girls of the class to which the inmates of industrial schools belong.

Average number maintained, 27. The receipts in 1870 amounted to £237 12s., the expenditure to £349 14s. Average cost per head, £13 on £349 14s., the expenditure for *ordinary charges*.

COUNTY OF TYRONE.

ST. CATHERINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, STRABANE.

Certified 30th November, 1869—Inspected November 24th, 1870.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1870, . . . 21
Number of extern pupils who attend the National school, . . . 294

State of premises.—These schools are built on a commanding site over the town of Strabane on sixteen acres of land, held in fee simple. The Sisters, when their school was certified, at once commenced the erection of dormitory and workrooms to accommodate the children, and farm buildings to practically instruct them in the most improved form of farm industry.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children has been good during the year; the situation is healthy, and they are carefully attended to.

Educational state.—These schools are managed under the Commissioners of National Education. Their Inspector reports on 14th Sept., 1871—"The progress since last inspection and the method of conducting the school have been satisfactory; school well kept, and stock of books and requisites sufficient; needlework is very fairly taught, but not drawing; music only by ear, and recitation is neglected."

Industrial training.—The girls are taught the general duties of household servants, and are employed to wash and make up in boxes for exportation shirts made in a factory at Strabane; they cook, milk, make good butter, and are instructed in farm-yard management, cottage gardening, and a general knowledge of needlework in all its branches.

The *Staff* consists of Sisters of Mercy, under the superintendence of Mrs. Atkinson, who has had considerable experience in the training of household servants. Cost of the establishment for ordinary charges, £286 4s. 3d.; received from all sources during the year, £184 9s. 9d. Average number maintained, 21. Average cost per head, £13 12s. 7d. on £286 4s. 3d., the expenditure for *ordinary charges*.

Loss on industrial department in 1870, £4 17s. 0d.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

ST. DOMINIC'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS AND GIRLS, HENNESSY'S-ROAD, WATERFORD.

This school was certified 13th April, 1871, and is managed by a large community of Sisters of the Good Shepherd. Since then larger premises, formerly the college, have been purchased with additional land at a cost of £2,300 in the Landed Estates Court. The buildings are well suited for the purposes of an industrial school, with accommodation for about seventy girls, and appliances for training them to become useful members of society; sufficient land and buildings are attached to

the school, the latter might be fitted up as farm offices, and a laundry in which extensive washing could be carried on.

As this report was passing through the press I visited the school, which is now established in the new building; and although it is scarcely six months since the first child was admitted, the girls have already attained some skill in the use of the needle and the sewing-machine, two of which they have in the school. I was shown a number of shirts and other work in which they were employed for the shops. I am informed that the elder girls go freely into the town, take orders from the shops, make bargains, and transact business to the satisfaction of the sisters. Their answering to me in reading, geography, spelling, and the simple rules of arithmetic was satisfactory. The school is certified for young boys and girls, but the Sisters desire to confine themselves to the training of girls only, for which they appear to have a peculiar aptitude; I consider that this arrangement might be sanctioned; then the elder boys might be sent to the school for boys at Dungarvan when opened, and young boys might be trained in a well managed school at Cappoquin, under the National Board of Education, for which a certificate has been applied. The Cappoquin school would be for many reasons far better suited for boys than this institution.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

MOUNTCARMEL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, MOATE.

Certified 9th April, 1870.—Inspected 16th October, 1870.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1870,	14
Number of extern pupils on roll of National school,	291

State of premises.—This school is situate in the town of Moate. It has garden, National school, and dormitory, with accommodation for twenty-five inmates; eleven acres of land outside the town likewise belong to the establishment, and it is proposed to erect additional buildings to accommodate a larger number of inmates.

Health and general condition.—Some children in the last stage of misery and destitution were sent to this school from Dublin; one was in a dying state, when admitted in September, 1870, and sunk in December following, the rest recovered, and, owing to the healthy position of the school, and the care of the Sisters, are now quite well.

Educational state.—The District Inspector of National Education reports in May, 1871, that he "found 178 children in the school, which was very fairly conducted in all respects; the tone of the school business-like; the progress satisfactory; music and drawing are well taught, and needlework in connexion with the Industrial department." Industrial training thoroughly good, and the girls take an interest in their work.

Industrial training.—The girls are taught the various duties of household servants, make good bread, cook, and some are trained to dairy management, as well as needlework in all its branches.

The *Staff* consists of five Sisters of Mercy and a paid matron, who sleeps in the dormitory and never leaves the children placed under her charge.

Receipts in 1870, £46 4s. 6d. Expenditure—Ordinary charges, £288 11s. 0d.; extra charges, £56 14s. 10d.; total, £345 5s. 10d.

Loss on industrial department in 1870, £12 15s. 8d.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

ST. AIDEN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, NEW ROSS.

. Certified 13th November, 1869.

Inspected 24th July, 1870.

Average number of inmates under order of detention, . . . 28

State of premises.—This is a good substantial building, erected at the cost of Richard Devereux, esq., who presented it to the managers, and has since, at considerable expense, added another wing to the institution. It is situate on thirteen acres of land in the town of New Ross, with good walled garden and farm offices. The building, dormitories, and school-room are suitable.

Health and general condition.—The health of the inmates during the year has been very good; no serious illness occurred; and the children are well cared and trained.

Educational state.—The Sisters are zealous and devote themselves to the education of the children, who are progressing, and answered fairly when I examined them.

Industrial training.—The children are taught needlework, machine-work, laundry and farm-yard management, cooking, and the duties of household servants. Their demeanour and conduct show the great care which is bestowed on their training.

Staff.—Sisters of the Good Shepherd; Mrs. M. A. Barkley manager.

Average number maintained, 28. Receipts in 1870, £205 3s. 3d. Total expenditure, £603 6s. 11d. Average cost per head, £20 9s. 6d. on £573 6s. 11d., the expenditure for *ordinary charges*. Industrial loss, £2 9s. 5d.

ST. MICHAEL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
WEXFORD.

Certified 25th November, 1869.

Inspected 20th July, 1870.

Average number under order of detention in 1870, . . . 22

State of premises.—This school is conveniently situate close to the town of Wexford, with garden, laundry, dairy, and offices attached. It, like other similar institutions, owes its existence mainly to the beneficence of the Earl of Granard, K.P., and his excellent Countess, who takes the greatest interest in the establishment, and endeavours to promote its success by every means in her power.

Health and condition.—The health and condition of the children has been very good. No serious illness occurred; no death.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory. The children are all well cared and trained.

Educational state.—The children appear to be carefully taught, but hitherto the school has not been in connexion with any public board or inspected by their officers. The Sisters having already schools in the town of Wexford taught under the Board of National Education, were precluded by a rule of the Board from having this school also in connexion with it, but they have, at my suggestion, made arrangements to meet the views of the Commissioners as far as possible. A professor of music instructs the girls in singing, and I am much pleased with their proficiency in it.

Industrial training.—The children are taught the duties of household servants, laundry, and dairywork. Needlework and machine work are carefully taught. There is an institution connected with this school for training household servants, and the girls, on discharge, will be absorbed into it, so that they are sure to obtain good situations as household servants on discharge, and they will have a home.

General Observations.—The Sisters, anxious to raise the status of the children above the class from which they are sprung, and to engender self-respect and tidy habits, so as to suit them for situations in respectable families, give them a neat uniform, which is made in the school, except the shoes and hats. The hats should be made by the girls, and perhaps the shoes also, as in the Industrial school at Kinsale.

Staff.—This school is managed by Sisters of Mercy, under the superintendence of Mrs. Agnes Maguire, who devote themselves zealously to the discharge of the duties.

Average number maintained, 22. Total receipts in 1870, £223 3s. 9d. Expenditure, £353 11s. Average cost per head, £15 18s. 1d. on £349 17s. 9d., the expenditure on *ordinary charges*. Profit on industrial department, £5.

APPENDIX II.

THOMAS F. BRADY, esq., Inspector of Fisheries in Ireland, has forwarded to me a letter on the subject of Piscatory Schools, which I subjoin, as it bears on an important question connected with the future well-being of Industrial Schools in Ireland, and is of importance, as his opinion bears considerable weight on such subjects. The following is Mr. Brady's letter, which I give in *extenso* :—

"MY DEAR SIR,—As I know you take such deep interest in the establishment of Industrial Schools in Ireland, I am sure you will not consider it intrusive on my part offering a few remarks on the vast importance to the country if Piscatorial Schools were established in certain places round the coast.

"There are few men in Ireland have had more ample opportunities of knowing not only the present state of the fisheries and what they might be made, and the condition of the youths in the principal seaport towns and fishery villages in Ireland, having now been engaged in this service for quarter of a century.

"In our several reports to Parliament, I have, in conjunction with my colleagues, pointed out the fearful decline in the fishery population in Ireland, since so large a portion of it was struck down by the famine of 1847, 1848, and 1849, from which they have never recovered. In the Committee of the House of Commons, in 1867, I gave special evidence on this subject, and pointed out what I believed, and still believe to be the only means of rendering available this once valuable National resource. My colleagues and I have also pointed out in our reports the remedial measures we believe can alone save the greater part of the fisheries of Ireland from extinction.

"To these reports I would wish to refer you on these matters. The subject not heretofore dwelt on, and which I look upon of greater consequence than can be well imagined, is the education of the male youth of the humble class of most of our seaport towns and fishing villages, and giving them some opportunity of becoming a credit to the country, and

not, as they are and must still more become, as time passes on, a burden to the State—filling our gaols with people who, if judicious aid were now extended to them, would most likely become, almost in spite of themselves, a source of strength to the nation, so far as relates to either its royal or mercantile marine.

"There is hardly a seaport town in Ireland now where poor boys are not wandering about, idle, uneducated, and half fed, open to temptations of the worst kind, and who might not be made, with a little expenditure of money and care, suppliers of that article of food in which we are, from the causes mentioned in our report, so miserably deficient in this country, as proved by the large imports from Newfoundland, Norway, and Scotland.

"The seas around our coast abound with fish. The most of the survivors of the fishing population left us have not the means of plying their avocation as in the sister countries. They are literally dying out. It should be our object to endeavour to replace them, as far as possible, by a good hardy race of Irishmen, which we have to a great extent at hand in the youth of the different seaport towns and fishing villages, if we now only adopt the proper means with them.

"Take for example the districts of Kinsale, Dingle, and the whole south of Ireland. It is notorious that this year, and indeed for years past, vast quantities of pilchards visit that coast. Had the people the means they might for some years have added to the wealth of the country thousands of pounds. But they are utterly ignorant of even the knowledge of the best mode of catching these fish. They strike upon the Irish coast before they visit the Cornish coast, which is so enriched by their periodical visits; and were the youth instructed in the mode of taking even this one description of fish, what wealth might it not bring into the country. I have lately visited the pilchard fisheries of St. Ives, and saw in *one seine alone* captured nearly ten thousand pounds worth of this fish. This is open to us as well as the St. Ives' fishermen, with this advantage, that as the fish strike on our coast so much sooner than on the Cornish coast, we would have them cured and in a foreign market long before our neighbours.

"I mention here but one description of fish which abound periodically on a portion of the coast, while if you go to the west or north other descriptions are equally abundant, and fishing by means of the different suitable engines might be carried on throughout the entire year. I have also lately visited Buxham, and there I found the finest class of fishing boats afloat, of every description, at work—trawlers, netters, and line-fishers, all the year round. No rest—no waiting for fish—each man plies his calling as an experienced tradesman, and goes after the fish. Why can it not be made so on our coast? On a recent occasion this year I was engaged at rather a lengthened investigation in the north-west of Ireland, and then found that one of its bays was and had been teeming with mackerel for about three weeks, and hardly a net round the bay to take them, or, indeed, in many places fisherman, while there were thousands of boys who could have been taught a profitable calling roaming about the different towns idle, ill-fed, and wholly uneducated.

"Believe me, the time has arrived when it is of importance that something should be done for these neglected children. I know nothing more advantageous at the present moment than the establishment of training-ships, where these poor boys would be fitted to become either sailors or fishermen, leaving them to adopt whichever they preferred, or seemed most promising; and while this education is being proceeded with they would be supplying the market with a valuable article of food. This

alone should repay the interest of all outlay, if not in a short time recoup the capital. At St. Ives, the smallest return on the outlay this year will, I was credibly informed, amount to two hundred per cent. Surely, if we have the opportunities of doing this, which we most assuredly have, we should not permit them to be lost.

"If the education of our youth in training-ships at suitable places would enable them to bring from the seas around our own coast even quarter this return, surely something ought to be done, as no risk of loss of money can arise; while they would be saving the youths of a great portion of the country, and making them useful and loyal subjects, instead of running the risk of their becoming the reverse.

"You have devoted much time and great zeal and energy to the education of a portion of our youth having strong claims on our sympathy, by establishment of Industrial Schools.

"May I beg your earnest attention to this subject. I feel assured it will amply repay the outlay, and confer an incalculable benefit on a large portion of the youth of our seaport towns and fishery villages, and help materially to resuscitate the fisheries of Ireland.

"I am, my dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

"THOMAS F. BRADY,

"Inspector of Irish Fisheries.

"To John Lentaigue, esq."

Mr. John Sheridan, Head Inspector of National Schools, has also written a paper, in which he shows the reasons why Industrial School children should attend National schools, and should not be deprived of the advantages of extra instruction, monitorships, &c., given in those schools, and, finally, should be included in the averages of daily attendance. In that document he argues that destitution should be no bar to children receiving the benefits of the National system; that pauper children, placed out by Boards of Guardians throughout the country, are, as a matter of course, received into these schools in large numbers, and are eligible for all the advantages which can be obtained in them; and the Irish poor, who are always tolerant, kindly, and considerate towards each other, freely adopt and rear as their own the workhouse children intrusted to their care by Boards of Guardians, and would never object to their children associating with the inmates of Industrial Schools in class or play. He adds:—

"A short time ago I visited the Cashel Industrial School; I went over the whole establishment—its dormitories, refectory, school-rooms, playground, laundry, dairy, farm, &c. I saw large numbers of the poor children associated with the day-pupils in the National school connected with the establishment. I found them all remarkably clean, tidy, cheerful, hopeful, and intelligent, standing in the same classes with the day-pupils, and competing with them. The *tout ensemble* presenting one of the most gratifying pictures I had ever seen. This, too, was the ordinary daily routine of the school, for my visit was wholly unexpected, and I was an absolute stranger."

As, however, this question has already been settled, it is unnecessary for me further to repeat the observations thereon; but another matter is discussed in his letter which has not yet been finally decided on, and I quote more fully his observations on the subject,

I refer to the appointment of Industrial School children selected for their superior intelligence, good conduct, and other qualifications, to be educated as monitors, and eventually as teachers of National schools under the Board, and to the justice and expediency of including them in the average daily attendance at the schools. The following are the concluding remarks in Mr. Sheridan's letter on these subjects :—

"If it be once conceded that the inmates of Industrial Schools should be admitted as pupils into National schools, it can hardly be held that it would be either just or humane to admit them to some of the advantages of the schools, and to exclude them from others. Such a policy would tend to create social distinctions in the schools—a thing which the Commissioners, I take it, have uniformly discountenanced. Suppose a monitorship vacant, and that an inmate of the Industrial School is admittedly the best qualified for the office, why should not that pupil be appointed? Why should a pupil of inferior attainments and abilities get the preference? The Industrial inmate, if appointed, would render services in the school fully equal in value to the small stipend he or she would receive from the Commissioners. If not appointed, the Commissioners would have to pay the same stipend to a pupil less qualified to discharge the duties, and thus an injustice would be done, not only to the poor Industrial inmate, but to the whole school. Besides, it is to be remembered that these young people are to be provided with the means of earning an honest livelihood according to their several capacities—some as mechanics, some as domestic servants, some as farm labourers, some as seamstresses. Why not, also, some as teachers? And if as teachers, why should they be excluded from monitorships, which are primarily intended as the means of training up young persons for the office of teacher? Let it be once conceded that the conductors of Industrial Schools may legitimately and reasonably propose to themselves to train up as teachers such of the inmates as evince an aptitude for the calling, and the latter, I conceive, cannot be logically or justly pronounced ineligible for monitorships.

"As regards the third point, I have no hesitation in saying, that if the inmates of Industrial Schools are admitted as pupils into National schools, the teachers should be allowed to include them in calculating the ordinary averages of attendance, &c. The teaching staff in a National school is proportioned to the average daily attendance. If the Industrial inmates attending the school are not included in the daily attendance, the school may have a large number of pupils with a teaching staff too limited to do justice to them, and thus the head teacher will have every inducement to neglect the Industrial children and confine his attention to his extern pupils.

"JOHN E. SHERIDAN,

"Head Inspector of National Schools.

"30th October, 1871."

RULES of SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT, South Kensington Museum, respecting Schools to promote the Instruction in Art of the Children of the Poor.

From amongst the children of the Irish poor some of our best artists, sculptors and painters have risen. The Irish have a special aptitude for art; and it is of importance that managers of Industrial Schools should be aware of the existence of a grant annually voted by Parliament for the promotion of instruction in art, including drawing, painting, modelling, and designing for architecture, manufactures, and decoration, especially among the industrial classes of the United Kingdom. This sum is administered by the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington, London—under rules revised April, 1871. According to these rules aid is given *inter alia* towards the teaching of elementary drawing in schools for the children of the poor, that is, "schools established to promote the education of children belonging to the classes who support themselves by manual labour," under the following regulations, provided always that the children are instructed in drawing by teachers holding certificates of the second and third grade granted by the department.*

1. A payment of 1s. will be made by the department for every child attending the school who gives under examination satisfactory evidence of having been taught drawing during the previous year.

2. The payment will be raised to 2s. for every child showing proof of proficiency in drawing.

3. The payment will be raised to 3s. for every child who may excel in the examination.

4. Children who have previously passed in all the subjects of the first grade may be examined in the second grade. A payment of 6s. will be made on account of every child who may pass in one or more exercises of this grade.

5. A payment of 10s. will be made on every exercise of the second grade satisfactorily worked at an annual examination by a pupil-teacher (or paid monitor) of the school who has been taught drawing in the school.

6. A payment of £1 will be made for conducting the annual examination, provided twenty children give satisfactory evidence of having been taught drawing.

7. All payments will be made to the managers towards the cost of the maintenance and instruction of the drawing classes in the school.

8. A small prize will be given to every child whose drawing may reach the required standard of excellence,† and a prize to every pupil-teacher (or paid monitor) who may reach the required standard of excellence.

9. The payments and prizes will be determined annually by means of examinations of a very elementary character called of the first grade in freehand drawing from copies, freehand drawing from models, and in practical geometry, and of a more advanced examination called of the second grade in freehand, geometric, perspective, and model drawing.

* The teacher of drawing may be the master or mistress of the school, or any other person possessing the required qualifications. The holder of a second grade certificate is qualified to give instruction in elementary drawing.

† Prizes.—The first grade will consist of a drawing board and T square for success in freehand—a set of compasses for geometry, and a box of colours for model drawing.

10. These examinations will take place in the month of March, and must be conducted by the Local Committee of Managers of the school, who must undertake—

- a. To provide a room or rooms of sufficient size to carry out the examination according to the detailed regulations under that head.
- b. To send to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, on form No. 520,* before the 14th February a statement of the number of children to be examined in each subject of the first grade, and of pupil-teachers (or paid monitors), and children to be examined in the second grade; to be responsible for conducting the examination; to give out the examination papers which will be sent for the purpose; to see them fairly worked according to the detailed regulations in the presence of at least two of their number; to send the worked papers under seal by the first post after the examination to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department.
- c. To certify that the school is one established for the education of children belonging to the classes who support themselves by manual labour, and that the children have been instructed by a person holding a certificate from the Science and Art Department. (See below 12.)
- d. That one member of the Committee be appointed to act as secretary, through whom the correspondence with the department on the business of the school will be carried on.†
- e. That the school shall be open at all times to the visits of the officers of the Science and Art Department.

11. The department will give aid to the extent of 75 per cent. towards the purchase of examples of a suitable character.‡

12. Examinations under the above regulations may be held in schools where drawing is taught by persons who, though not fully certificated, have passed successful examinations in either freehand, geometric, or model drawing of the second grade. In such schools payments will be made only on account of children instructed in the first grade, subjects corresponding to those of the second grade, in which the teacher has passed, and not on account of the instruction of the pupil-teachers, paid monitors, or children examined in second grade.

* The filling up of this form is the first step towards obtaining the aid of the department. (See Art Directory, page 81.) Form of claim for payment is No. 521. (See page 84.)

† The department will not correspond directly with the teachers who cannot act as secretaries, nor on the Committee for the examination.

‡ Application to be made in Form No. 30. (For particulars see Art Directory, page 85.)

APPENDIX III.

RULES and REGULATIONS for CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS in IRELAND.

Lodging.—The children lodged in the school shall have separate beds. Every permission to lodge out a child, under the 20th section of the Act, shall forthwith be referred to the Chief Secretary through the Inspector of industrial schools.

Clothing.—The children shall be supplied with plain useful clothing, not necessarily uniform either in material or colour.

Dietary.—The children shall be supplied with plain wholesome food, according to a scale of dietary to be drawn up by the Manager and approved by the Inspector.

Scholastic Instruction.—The scholastic instruction of the children shall be given for at least three hours daily, and shall consist of reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic, and, as far as practicable, the elements of history, geography, money matters, singing, and drawing. The pupils in training ships shall be taught the elements of navigation. Religious instruction shall be given daily.

Conditions on which Children may attend National Schools.—The children may attend a National school, which is part of, or attached to, the premises certified as the industrial school, and under the same Managers, but not otherwise. In all such cases a separate return of the number of industrial school pupils must be made to the Commissioners of National Education. The children in such National schools shall be treated in all other respects as ordinary pupils.

Industrial Education.—The industrial education, as distinguished from scholastic instruction under the 4th Rule, for boys shall embrace, whenever practicable, farm and garden work, and such handicrafts as can be conveniently carried on. Where a training school ship has been provided, practical seamanship, fishing, the curing of fish, the making of nets, &c., shall form the principal occupation of the boys in it. The industrial education, as distinguished from scholastic instruction under the 4th Rule, for girls shall consist of needlework, machine work, washing, ironing, cooking, and housework. Where practicable the girls shall be taught the milking of cows, dairy husbandry, and the management of pigs, poultry, and bees, as well as cottage gardening, and the culture of vegetables. In addition to the scholastic instruction provided by the 4th Rule, the children shall be employed for not less than six hours daily in industrial education.

Inspection.—The progress of the children in literary classes of the schools, and their proficiency in industrial training, as well as that of the boys in nautical exercises who are in school ships, will be tested from time to time by examination and inspection.

A Spirit of Industry to be cherished.—The Manager shall see that the children are constantly employed, and that they are taught to consider labour as a duty, to take kindly to it, to persevere in it, and to feel a pride in their work.

Religious Exercises and Worship.—Each day shall be begun and ended with prayer. On Sundays and holidays the children shall attend public worship, at some convenient church or chapel.

Discipline.—The Manager shall be authorized to punish the children detained in the school in case of misconduct. All serious misconduct, and the punishments inflicted for it, shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, which shall be laid before the Inspector when he visits. The manager must, however, remember that the more closely

the school is modelled on a principle of judicious family government the more salutary will be its discipline, and the more effective its moral influences on the children.

Punishments.—Punishments may consist of forfeiture of rewards and privileges, reduction in quantity or quality of food, confinement in a room or lighted cell for not more than three days, and moderate personal correction. But no child shall have less than two meals daily. And any child in confinement shall be allowed not less than 1 lb. of bread, besides gruel, or milk and water, to be given in two meals in the course of the day. No other forms of grave correction to be allowed unless approved of by the Inspector.

Recreation.—The children shall be allowed at least two hours daily for recreation and exercise, and shall be occasionally taken out for exercise beyond the boundaries of the school, but shall be forbidden to pass the limits assigned to them without permission.

Visits of Relatives and Friends.—Parents, other relations, or intimate friends, shall be allowed to visit the children at convenient times, to be regulated by the Committee or Manager. Such privilege is liable to be forfeited by misconduct or interference with the discipline of the school by the parents, relatives, or friends. The Manager is authorized to read all letters which pass to or from the children in the school, and to withhold any which are objectionable.

Children placed out on Licence or Apprenticed.—Should the Managers of a school, after the expiration of eighteen months of the period of detention allotted to a child, permit such child, by licence under the 21st section of the Act, to live with a trustworthy and respectable person, or apprentice the child to any trade or calling under the 22nd section, notice of such placing out on licence, or apprenticeship of the child, shall be sent, without delay, to the office of the Inspector.

Detention of Child to cease on attaining Sixteen Years.—No child ordered to be kept in the school, who has attained the age of sixteen years, shall be detained in it except with his or her own consent in writing. Under the present Treasury arrangement no child will be paid for out of the funds voted by Parliament until it has reached the age of six years, nor after it has attained the age of sixteen. A child, however, under the age of six years may be sent to the school under an order of detention signed by magistrates; but in such case the allowance for maintenance will not be made until it shall appear from the order of detention, or other trustworthy document, that the child is six years old—from that date only will it be regularly paid for.

Provision on Discharge.—On the discharge of any child from the school, at the expiration of the period of detention, or when apprenticed, he (or she) shall be provided, at the cost of the Institution, with a sufficient outfit, according to the circumstances of the discharge. Children when discharged shall be placed, as far as practicable, in some employment or service. If returned to relatives or friends, the travelling expenses shall be defrayed by the Managers.

Visitors.—The school shall be open to the inspection of visitors at convenient times, to be regulated by the Committee (or Manager), and a Visitors' Book shall be kept.

Time Table.—The time table shall be posted in a conspicuous part of the Institution.

Journals, &c.—The Manager (or master or matron) shall keep a journal of everything important or exceptional that passes in the school. All admissions, discharges, escapes, and serious punishments, to be recorded in it. The journal is to be laid before the Inspector when he visits,

Medical Officer.—The medical officer of the school shall enter, in a book to be kept for that purpose, a note of all cases of serious illness attended by him in the school, and of the treatment prescribed.

Inquests.—In the case of the sudden or violent death of any inmate of the school, an inquest shall be held, and the circumstances of the case at once reported to the Inspector.

Returns, &c.—The Manager (or Secretary), shall keep a register of admissions and discharges, with particulars of the parentage, previous circumstances, &c., of each child admitted, and of the disposal of each child discharged, and such information as may afterwards be obtained regarding him, and shall regularly send to the office of the Inspector the returns of admission and discharge, the quarterly list of children under detention, and the quarterly accounts for their maintenance. All orders of detention shall be carefully kept amongst the records of the school.

All Books and Journals shall be open to Inspector.—All books and journals of the school shall be open to the Inspector for examination. Notice shall be given to him of the dismissal of the master or matron, if discharged, and a yearly statement of the receipt and expenditure of the school, showing all debts and liabilities, and duly vouched by the Committee (or Manager) shall be sent to him in the January of each year.

General Regulations.—The officers and teachers of the school shall be careful to maintain discipline and order, and to attend to the instruction and training of the children, in conformity with these regulations. The children shall be required to be respectful and obedient to all those intrusted with their management and training, and to comply with the regulations of the school; any wilful neglect or refusal to obey, on the part of any child admitted under the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act, shall be deemed to be an offence under the 25th section.

Removal to a Reformatory.—Whenever a child is sent to a reformatory school, under the provisions of the 25th or 26th sections of the Act, the Manager shall, without delay, report the case to the Inspector, in order that action may be taken in the matter.

Child not professing Religious Persuasion of the Managers to be removed from the School.—In order to insure a strict and effectual observance of the provisions of the 14th and 15th sections of the act, in every case in which a child shall be ordered to be detained in a school managed by persons of a different religious persuasion from that professed by the parents, or surviving parent; or (should that be unknown), by the guardian or guardians of such child; or (should that be unknown), different from that in which the child appears to have been baptized; or (that not appearing), different from that professed by the child, the managers or teachers of such school shall, upon becoming acquainted with, or having reason to believe that such is the fact, give notice in writing, without delay, to the Inspector, who will thereupon immediately take the necessary steps for the transfer of the child to a proper school pursuant to the Act.

Escapes.—The manager shall, with as little delay as possible, give information to the nearest police station, and communicate in writing to the Inspector, in Dublin, the particulars of any escape from the school, should such occur.

Approved by the Right Hon. CRICHESTER P. FORTESCUE, P.C., M.P.,
Chief Secretary for Ireland, under the 23rd section of the
Industrial Schools Act.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector.*

11th March, 1870.

APPENDIX IV.

1.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of INMATES, ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c., for 1870.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.	Malahide, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Upson.	High Park, Dublin.	Meacham's-place, Dublin.	Cork-street, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinacree.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Spurk's Lake, Monaghan.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1869:									
In School,	68	196	52	37	14	19	26	46	325
On Licence,	9	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	64
In Prison,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconded, sentence unexpired	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
In School, Sentence expired,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
Total,	75	198	53	39	14	20	26	51	390
Admitted in 1870,	28	49	7	13	6	12	12	7	129
Admitted by Transfer,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total,	28	49	7	13	6	12	12	8	130
Discharged, Transferred, or Died, 1870.	15	19	15	9	2	3	4	10	69
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1870:									
In School,	74	213	45	38	18	28	49	42	356
On Licence,	11	13	—	4	—	1	—	—	89
In Prison,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Absconded, sentence unexpired	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	2
In School, Sentence expired,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—
Total,	88	228	45	43	18	29	44	49	451
Number of Inmates,	71	207	49	37	17	25	40	47	325

1.—ABSTRACT.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—TOTAL NUMBER of INMATES, ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES, for the year ending 31st December, 1870.

	BOYS.		GIRLS.		TOTAL.	
	Pro- testant.	R. Ca- tholic.	Pro- testant.	R. Ca- tholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1869 : In School,	100	521	14	153	621	167
On Licence,	11	64	—	2	75	2
In Prison,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	3	3	—	—	6	—
In School, Sentence expired,	—	—	—	5	—	5
Total,	114	588	14	160	702	174
Admitted in 1870,	41	178	6	33	219	44
Admitted by Transfer,	—	1	—	1	1	1
Total,	41	179	6	34	220	45
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1870,	24	88	2	32	112	34
Under detention, December 31, 1870 :						
In School,	113	569	18	157	681	175
On Licence,	15	103	—	1	117	1
In Prison,	1	4	—	—	5	—
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	2	4	—	3	6	3
In School, Sentence expired,	1	—	—	6	1	6
Total,	131	679	18	167	810	185

The following Tables have been compiled with much care and attention by Mr. Tooke C. Luscombe, of this office, who has had considerable trouble and much correspondence in order to ensure, to the best of his ability, their correctness.

2.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of particulars of ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES for the year ending 31st December, 1870.

	NAMES OF SCHOOLS.								
	Boys.				Girls.				
	Malins, Belhus.	St. Patrick's, Uppan.	St. Kevin's, Glurree.	Belvedere, Dublin.	Carl's-street, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Malinbeg.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Spink's Lake, Mangshan.	High Park, Dublin.
AGE AT ADMISSION—									
Under 10,	6	7	8	1	1	1	1	—	—
From 10 to 12, . . .	6	10	39	5	1	3	1	1	1
" 12 to 14, . . .	18	22	46	5	1	3	3	1	3
" 14 to 16, . . .	3	10	36	2	3	6	4	4	4
Total,	28	49	129	13	6	12	12	6	7
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS—									
Not before Convicted, .	25	39	103	11	6	12	12	4	6
Once,	1	7	23	1	—	—	—	1	1
Twice,	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Three times,	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Four times,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Five times and upwards,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total,	28	49	129	13	6	12	12	6	7
MODE OF DISCHARGE—									
To Employment or Service, .	3	1	16	2	—	2	1	2	3
Returned to Friends, .	3	15	18	3	2	—	3	3	4
Emigrated,	—	1	23	1	—	1	—	4	—
Sent to Sea,	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enlisted,	3	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
On account of Disease, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
As Incurrible, or to Prison, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Died,	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
Absconded, Sentence expired, .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	15	19	69	9	2	3	4	10	15

2.—ABSTRACT.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES for the year ending December 31st, 1870.

	BOYS.		GIRLS.		TOTALS.	
	Pro- testant.	R. Ca- tholic.	Pro- testant.	R. Ca- tholic.	Boys.	Giris.
AGE AT ADMISSION—						
Under 10,	7	15	1	2	22	3
From 10 to 12,	11	49	1	6	60	7
" 12 to 14,	18	68	1	11	86	12
" 14 to 16,	5	46	3	18	51	21
Total,	41	178	6	37	219	43
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS—						
Not before Convicted,	36	142	6	34	178	40
Once,	2	30	—	2	32	2
Twice,	1	3	—	—	4	—
Three times,	1	3	—	—	4	—
Four times,	1	—	—	—	1	—
Five times and upwards,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total,	41	—	6	37	219	43
MODE OF DISCHARGE—						
To Employment or Service,	5	17	—	13	22	13
Returned to Friends,	6	33	2	10	39	12
Emigrated,	1	29	—	5	30	5
Sent to Sea,	3	1	—	—	4	—
Enlisted,	5	5	—	—	10	—
On account of Disease,	—	—	—	1	—	1
As Incurable to Penal Servitude,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Transferred,	1	—	—	—	1	—
Died,	2	3	—	2	5	2
Absconded, Sentence expired,	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total,	24	68	2	33	112	34

3.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY of the ACCOUNTS for MAINTENANCE, MANAGEMENT, and DISPOSAL, including Profit or Loss from Industrial Departments, for the year 1870.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Average number of inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance, including Rent.	Add Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Industrial Loss.	Net Cost per Head.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Malone, Belfast,	71	1,405 19 3	35 1 2	83 1 2	—	19 2 6
St. Patrick's, Upton,	207	8,108 13 11	119 13 3	297 0 1	—	14 3 2
Rehoboth, Dublin,	87	841 7 0	28 6 4	131 9 10	—	19 19 0
St. Kevin's, Glencree,	325	7,623 10 7	354 4 3	—	108 4 10	24 17 8
High Park, Co. Dublin,	49	1,162 4 0	36 7 7	11 5 2	—	24 4 7
Cork-street, Dublin,	17	393 19 7	8 15 11	50 10 9	—	20 13 3
St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe,	25	525 15 1	22 18 6	33 12 0	—	20 12 1
St. Joseph's, Limerick,	40	704 10 10	20 9 2	807 18 6	—	10 8 6
Spark's Lake, Monaghan,	47	836 5 8	62 11 1	69 14 2	—	17 12 10

4.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—DISCHARGES for the years 1867, 1868, and 1869, showing the number Doing Well, Convicted of Crime, &c., since their Discharge, to December 31st, 1870.

	REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.								
	Boys.				Girls.				
	Malone, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Upton.	Rehaboth, Dublin.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.	High Park, Dublin.	Copinstree, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinacree.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Spark's Lake, Monaghan.
MODES OF DISCHARGE—									
To Employment or Service.	16	14	4	64	11	3	2	11	15
Returned to Friends.	8	42	6	59	8	6	3	—	9
Emigrated.	—	33	3	100	4	1	1	2	4
Sent to Sea.	3	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Enlisted.	3	1	6	13	—	—	—	—	—
Specially Discharged.	3	7	2	4	1	3	—	—	—
Absconded and not Recovered.	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	39	105	23	243	24	13	6	13	28
SUBSEQUENT CHARACTER AND CIRCUMSTANCES.									
Since Dead.	—	7	—	3	—	4	1	—	—
Doing well.	23	32	15	205	16	5	5	11	18
Doubtful.	3	9	1	7	—	1	—	2	5
Convicted of Crime.	3	7	2	9	12	1	—	—	3
Unknown.	10	50	5	19	6	2	—	—	2
Total.	39	105	23	243	24	13	6	13	28
Percentage doing well.	59	30	65	84	67	38	83	85	64
“ Reconvicted.	8	7	9	4	8	8	—	—	11

5.—RETURN showing DEATHS in REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, and their Causes, during the year 1870.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL.	No.	Initials of Name.	Sex.	Admitted.	Age when Admitted.	Crime for which Committed.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.
Co. ANTRIM—Malone.	1	W.W.	M.	24 Aug. 1867.	12	Robbery.	Consumption.	30 Dec.
Co. CORK—Upton.	2	C.C.	M.	6 Mar. 1867.	17	Larceny.	Scarletina.	19 Feb.
Do.	3	P.C.	M.	21 Aug. 1867.	13	Larceny.	Consumption.	14 Oct.
DUBLIN—Rehaboth.	4	J.M.	M.	14 Sep. 1870.	13	Larceny of money.	Congestion of the lungs.	3 Nov.
Co. WICKLOW—Glencree.	5	J.M.	M.	18 Dec. 1869.	15	Housebreaking and larceny.	Rheumatic fever.	9 April
Co. DUBLIN—High Park.	6	M.K.	F.	7 June, 1869.	11	Larceny.	Effusion on the chest.	8 May.
MONAGHAN—Spark's Lake.	7	K.J.	F.	8 May, 1868.	12	Illegal possession of property.	Inflammation of the lungs.	16 April

6.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—RETURN of ADMISSION,

	CERTIFIED													
	St. Patrick's Male, Belfast.	St. Patrick's Female, Belfast.	St. Joseph's, Carran.	St. Alexander's, Clonsilla.	St. Colman's, Quercostown.	Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale.	St. Placid's, Cork.	St. Nicholas', Cork.	Glavinio and Passage West, co. Cork.	Artane, co. Dublin.	Rodentown, co. Dublin.	St. Mary's, Lalelands, co. Dublin.	Haythorpe-street, Dublin.	St. Bridget's, Leixlip.
Under Detention, Dec. 31st, 1869, viz.:—														
In School,	24	5	20	15	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	43	8	11
On Licence,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconded, Sentence unexpired, Retained in School, Sentence expired.	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	24	5	20	19	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	43	8	11
Admitted in 1870,	28	12	56	85	9	12	80	52	22	18	81	17	67	19
Admitted by Transfer,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	21	—	—
Total,	28	12	56	85	9	12	80	52	22	18	142	38	67	19
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1870.	16	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	49	—	1
Under Detention, Dec. 31st, 1870:—														
In School,	81	17	76	96	9	12	102	52	22	18	138	38	59	26
On Licence,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconded, Sentence unexpired, Retained in School, Sentence expired.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total,	81	17	76	96	9	12	102	52	22	18	138	38	60	27
Average Number of Children attending School during 1870, including voluntary cases.	38	43	68	78	3	12	86	39	18	10	94	31	54	22
Average Number entirely provided with Food.	38	43	68	78	3	12	—	39	17	10	94	31	54	23
Average Number partially provided with Food.	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Children Clothed entirely.	47	43	88	82	9	12	—	52	22	13	142	17	109	27
Number of Children Clothed partially.	—	—	—	18	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DISCHARGES, &c., for Year ending 31st December, 1870.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

		St. John's, Passmorestown.	St. George's, Limerick.	St. Vincent's, Limerick.	Our Lady of Succour, N. T. Foblet.		House of Charity, Drogheda.	St. Martin's, Monaghan.	St. Monica's, Roscommon.	St. Augustine's, Templemore.	St. Francis, Cashel.	St. Louis, Thurles.	St. Catherine's, Birr.	Mount Carmel, Mallow.	St. John's, New Ross.	St. Michael's, Wexford.	St. Mary's, Inchicore.		
		M.	F.				M.	F.											
-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	41	Under Detention, December 31st, 1869, viz. :—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	In School.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	On Licence.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retained in School, Sentence expired.	
-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	41	Total.	
2	9	41	64	50	19	11	38	30	9	12	60	35	35	25	56	38	18	Admitted in 1870.	
4	-	-	-	-	12	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Admitted by Transfer.	
6	9	41	64	50	31	11	60	30	9	12	60	35	35	25	56	-	16	Total.	
-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	1	-	57	Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1870.	
6	9	40	73	50	81	11	60	32	9	12	60	35	35	24	55	38	-	Under Detention, December 31st, 1870 :—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	In School.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	On Licence.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retained in School, Sentence expired.	
6	9	40	73	50	31	11	60	32	9	12	60	35	35	24	55	38	-	Total.	
4	24	34	30	45	14	8	47	23	7	11	54	27	27	18	28	23	-	Average Number of Children attending School during 1870, including voluntary cases.	
4	24	30	39	45	14	8	47	23	7	11	54	27	27	18	28	23	-	Average Number entirely provided with Food.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Average Number partially provided with Food.	
6	28	46	73	50	19	11	60	32	9	12	60	35	35	25	56	38	-	Number of Children Clothed entirely.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Number of Children Clothed partially.	

7.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—TOTAL NUMBER of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c., for the year ending 31st December, 1870.

	BOYS.		GIRLS.		TOTAL.	
	Pro- testant.	R. Ca- tholic.	Pro- testant.	R. Ca- tholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Under Detention, December 31st, 1869*						
In School,	—	65	8	175	65	183
On Licence,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	—	—	—	—	—	—
In School, Sentence expired,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	—	65	8	175	65	183
Admitted in 1870,	92	159	32	1,096	181	1,128
Admitted by Transfer,	—	77	—	43	77	43
Total,	22	236	32	1,139	258	1,171
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1870,	—	77	—	71	77	71
Under Detention, December 31st, 1870—						
In School,	22	224	39	1,242	246	1,281
On Licence,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	—	—	1	1	—	2
In School, Sentence expired,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	22	224	40	1,243	246	1,283

* As Inchicore school had disappeared from the list before the end of 1870, it does not appear in the volume of Criminal and Judicial Statistics for 1870. The 41 children under detention there at the beginning of the year who were transferred to Arisano therefore appear in that volume amongst those received during the year from other Industrial Schools. The eight under detention in the Heytesbury-street school at the beginning of the year are returned in the Criminal and Judicial Statistics amongst those received during the year.

7.—ABSTRACT.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES for the Year ending December 31st, 1870.

	Boys. Protest- ant.	Boys. Roman Catholic.	Girls. Protest- ant.	Girls. Roman Catholic.	Total.	
					Boys.	Girls.
AGE AT ADMISSION—						
Under 7,	11	22	5	189	38	144
From 7 to 9,	8	80	7	285	88	292
" 9 to 11,	3	71	5	308	74	313
" 11 to 13,	—	50	11	817	50	328
" 13 to 14,	—	13	4	90	13	94
Total,	22	236	32	1,139	258	1,171
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE—						
Illegitimate,	4	1	2	70	5	73
Both Parents dead,	2	98	1	304	95	306
One Parent dead,	4	114	10	605	118	615
Deserted by Parents,	12	11	4	119	23	123
One or both Parents destitute,	20	105	9	542	125	551
One or both Parents in Gaol,	1	3	5	11	4	16
MODE OF DISCHARGE—						
To employment or service,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Returned to Friends,	—	—	—	1	—	—
Emigrated,	—	—	—	4	—	—
Sent to Sea,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enlisted,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specially Discharged,	—	—	—	13	—	—
Committed to a Reformatory,	—	—	—	3	—	—
Transferred,	—	77	—	43	—	—
Died,	—	—	—	7	—	—
Total,	—	77	—	71	—	—

8.—RETURN showing DEATHS in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS and their Causes, during the year 1870.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.	No.	Initials of Name.	Sex.	Admitted.	Age when Admitted.	Cause of Admission.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.
Co. CORK— Kinsale,	1	M.E.C.	F.	25 Jan. 1870,	7	Destitution,	Croup,	19 April.
Co. DUBLIN— Lakelands,	2	E.O.C.	F.	9 July, 1869,	11	Destitution,	Scarlatina,	2 Feb.
Do.	3	C.H.	F.	21 Apr. 1869,	7	Destitution,	Scarlatina,	18 Feb.
Do.	4	A.B.	F.	1 Dec. 1869,	9	Destitution,	Scarlatina,	20 Feb.
GALWAY— St. Anne's,	5	D.D.	F.	7 Feb. 1870,	11	Destitution,	Consumption,	30 Nov.
LIMERICK— St. Vincent's,	6	M.M.	F.	30 Dec. 1869,	6	Destitution,	Consumption,	1 May.
Co. WESTMIDLANDS— Meats,	7	M.H.	F.	7 Sept. 1870,	6	Destitution,	Diarrhoea,	26 Dec.

DISCHARGES, &c., for the year ending December 31st, 1870.

ORDER OF COUNTY.

St. Joseph's Home, Killarney.	Girls.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225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10.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, RETURN of RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	BOYS.				
	HELFAST, Malton.	CORK CO., St. Patrick's, Upson.	WICKLOW, St. Kevin's, Glencree.	DUBLIN, 2, Reheath- place.	KING'S CO., Philipstown.
	Boys, 71. Officers, 5.	Boys, 207. Officers, 15.	Boys, 325. Officers, 27.	Boys, 57. Officers, 5.	Boys. Officers.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Treasury Allowance, . . .	1,047 16 11	3,050 9 10	4,902 18 3	561 14 8	
Parents' Payments, . . .	86 4 0	82 1 4	198 10 1	15 0 6	
Subscriptions, Legacies, . .	435 1 6	15 0 0	308 13 6	22 4 3	
Payments from Rates, . . .	467 3 11	1,143 6 2	2,451 15 10	280 4 11	
„ Voluntary Asso- ciations, . . .	—	—	—	—	
Sundries, . . .	7 1 0	8 6 2	—	—	
Total Receipts, . . .	1,983 7 4	4,284 3 6	8,059 17 8	838 4 4	
EXPENDITURE.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay, . . .	174 1 6	420 0 0	818 0 0	149 0 0	
„ Rations, . . .	35 2 10	377 0 9	627 18 0	20 0 0	
Food of Inmates, . . .	499 0 2	1,179 11 4	3,074 0 6	821 8 8	
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	204 2 9	415 13 4	885 14 6	117 13 8	
Washing, Fuel, Light, . . .	102 0 4	212 5 2	557 18 2	94 18 2	
Repairs, Rates, Taxes, . . .	85 11 2	188 7 7	479 12 6	35 16 0	
Furniture, House Sundries, .	130 3 4	152 6 10	413 10 0	40 14 2	
Printing and Office Expenses, .	33 6 6	70 2 11	189 11 3	12 2 1	
Travelling and Postage, . . .	9 16 1	65 17 5	162 5 7	2 13 0	
Medical Expenses, . . .	27 17 0	25 10 9	153 9 5	9 12 0	
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	34 17 1	58 18 7	297 10 0	18 14 2	
Total Ordinary Charges, . .	1,835 18 9	3,108 18 11	7,571 10 0	813 17 0	
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management, . . .	18 16 4	15 0 4	23 5 11	21 19 11	
Cost per Head for Food, . . .	7 9 7	5 14 0	9 9 2	8 13 9	
„ „ Clothing, . . .	2 17 6	2 0 2	2 14 6	3 3 9	
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises, . .	70 0 6	—	52 4 7	27 10 0	
Disposal, Home, . . .	35 1 2	110 12 8	144 18 9	20 16 4	
„ Emigration, . . .	—	9 1 0	209 5 6	7 10 0	
Building and Land, . . .	533 2 3	43 11 2	300 10 0	—	
Total Extra Charges, . . .	638 3 11	163 4 5	706 18 10	55 16 4	
Total Expenditure, . . .	1,974 2 8	3,271 18 4	8,278 8 10	869 13 4	
Industrial Department.					
Profit, . . .	83 1 2	297 0 1	—	131 9 10	
Loss, . . .	—	—	108 4 10	—	

No admissions in 1870, being only ten days certified before the close of the year.

Outstanding bills have not been included in the expenditure. In future returns it would appear desirable that this system should be changed, and liabilities be included.

and EXPENDITURE of, for the year 1870.

GIRLS.					RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
DUMKIN, Cork-street.	GALWAY, St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.	LIMERICK, St. Joseph's.	MONAGHAN, Spack's Lane.	DUBLIN, High Park.	
Girls, 17. Officers, 3.	Girls, 25. Officers, 3.	Girls, 42. Officers, 6.	Girls, 47. Officers, 6.	Girls, 43. Officers, 3.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
237 8 4	337 0 9	581 15 4	657 11 1	767 13 9	Treasury Allowances.
1 14 0	5 3 9	10 18 6	29 8 1	26 10 3	Parents' Payments.
22 4 3	—	—	—	13 8 4	Subscriptions, Legacies.
187 10 1	113 7 5	126 14 6	217 5 11	361 18 2	Payments from Rates.
—	—	—	—	—	Voluntary Associa-
—	—	—	—	—	tions.
—	—	—	—	—	Sundries.
448 16 8	455 11 11	719 8 4	904 5 1	1,169 7 6	Total Receipts.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
113 0 0	66 0 0	130 0 0	120 0 0	230 0 0	Officers' Pay.
—	60 0 0	100 0 0	75 0 0	165 0 0	" Rations.
109 5 9	179 7 4	327 13 2	255 10 8	447 19 6	Food of Inmates.
42 11 7	50 12 6	58 2 2	129 6 7	47 9 8	Clothing of Inmates.
33 19 8	32 11 7	18 6 6	74 11 1	70 5 6	Washing, Fuel, Light.
14 14 1	45 4 9	3 16 4	50 15 8	59 1 8	Repairs, Rates, Taxes.
10 4 1	40 11 5	19 11 5	34 9 6	21 2 7	Furniture, House Sundries.
8 10 1	5 10 0	3 8 9	15 6 4	29 5 4	Printing and Office Expenses.
0 9 6	—	—	0 7 6	5 0 6	Travelling and Police.
11 18 11	6 10 6	21 0 0	12 0 6	20 16 5	Medical Expenses.
13 5 11	7 7 0	7 2 6	18 9 10	46 2 10	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
357 19 7	495 15 1	674 10 10	786 5 8	1,092 4 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
					Extra Charges.
21 1 2	19 16 7	16 17 3	16 14 7	22 5 10	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
6 8 7	7 3 6	8 3 10	5 8 9	9 2 10	Cost per Head for Food.
2 10 1	2 0 6	1 9 1	2 15 0	0 19 5	" " Clothing.
35 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	50 0 0	70 0 0	Extra Charges.
8 15 11	9 0 0	20 9 2	12 0 0	56 7 7	Rent of School Premises.
—	13 18 6	—	44 11 1	—	Disposal, Home.
—	—	—	—	—	Emigration.
—	—	—	—	—	Building and Land.
43 15 11	52 10 6	50 9 2	112 11 1	106 7 7	Total Extra Charges.
401 15 6	548 13 7	725 0 0	898 16 9	1,198 11 7	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Department.
50 10 9	33 12 0	307 18 6	69 14 2	11 5 2	Profit.
—	—	—	—	—	Loss.

11.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—RETURN OF RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	St. Patrick's Male, BELFAST.	St. Patrick's Female, BELFAST.	St. Joseph's, CAVAN.	St. Aloysius', CLONAKILTIV.
Average Number under Order of Detention in School.	38	13	60	74
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	—	30	8*	4
Number of Officers,	3	3	9	5
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance, . . .	423 18 8	115 17 9	501 3 0	668 3 3
Parents' Payments, . . .	—	—	—	—
Subscriptions, Legacies &c., . . .	—	30 8 0	3 18 6	41 3 0
Payments from Rates, . . .	—	—	—	—
Payments from Voluntary Associations, . . .	—	—	16 0 0	—
Sundries, . . .	—	—	—	—
Total Receipts,	423 18 8	146 5 9	521 1 6	704 6 8
EXPENDITURE.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay, . . .	68 0 0	26 0 0	129 16 9	19 10 0
" Rations, . . .	39 0 0	58 10 0	36 4 5	60 9 7
Food of Inmates, . . .	294 16 4	100 17 6	404 14 6	581 12 10
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	33 7 5	28 13 8	149 11 11	178 17 8
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . .	31 5 9	24 0 0	51 18 10	91 7 11
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . . .	4 16 6	18 8 8	—	27 12 8
Furniture and House Sundries, . . .	39 9 6	33 19 0	243 12 11	364 18 2
Printing and Office Expenses, . . .	3 4 6	3 10 0	11 11 8	40 12 2
Travelling and Police Charges, . . .	—	—	4 8 0	2 15 9
Medical Expenses and Funerals, . . .	7 13 7	7 9 2	5 13 9	27 12 7
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	—	1 5 0	3 0 0	56 1 10
Total Ordinary Charges,	510 12 7	304 11 0	1,040 6 9	1,451 11 2
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	90 0 0	20 0 0	200 0 0	—
Disposal, Home, . . .	—	—	—	—
" Emigration, . . .	—	—	—	—
Building, Land, and Sundries, . . .	20 0 0	80 0 0	—	207 5 10
Total Extra Charges,	110 0 0	100 0 0	200 0 0	207 5 10
Total Expenditure, . . .	620 12 7	404 11 0	1,240 6 9	1,658 17 0
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including Stock on Hand, and Bills), . . .	—	—	43 14 0	—
Loss (including Stock on Hand), . . .	17 3 8	16 0 0	—	3 9 1

* Cost of voluntary inmates included

and EXPENDITURE of, for 1870.

St. Coleman's, QUINNSTOWN.	Glen- brook, COCK.	Our Lady of Mercy, KINSALE.	St. Finbar's, COCK.	St. Nicholas', COCK.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
21	—	82	39	19	Average Number under Order of Detention in School.
—	—	4	—	—	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
2	—	4	5	2	Number of Officers.
£ s. d.	Was certified 4th November, 1870, but no children sent to the School.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
4 14 6		736 14 0	147 18 3	2 6 6	Treasury Allowance.
50 18 8		710 5 1	—	82 17 6	Parents' Payments.
—		—	—	—	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
—		8 0 0	—	—	Payments from Bales.
—		—	—	—	Payments from Voluntary Associations.
—		—	—	—	Sundries.
55 13 2		1,454 19 1	147 18 3	85 4 0	Total Receipts.
3 6 10		6 0 0	50 0 0	3 10 0	EXPENDITURE.
6 10 0		49 11 11	24 10 0	5 17 0	Ordinary Charges.
27 0 7		426 0 2	156 19 2	35 12 3	Officers' Pay.
9 19 0		227 6 10	77 9 10	70 8 4	" Rations.
14 16 0		25 10 9	4 0 8	7 15 5	Food of Inmates.
26 18 4		10 13 11	—	—	Clothing of Inmates.
85 18 1		181 7 10	15 7 6	138 14 4	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
—		18 6 1	13 4 5	1 6 9	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
—		2 0 4	—	—	Furniture and House Sundries.
0 4 6		7 13 4	5 16 0	3 12 10	Printing and Office Expenses.
0 13 9		13 0 3	—	—	Travelling and Police Charges.
175 13 1		977 11 5	347 7 7	266 16 11	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
80 16 10		11 17 6	—	—	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
—		—	—	—	Total Ordinary Charges.
—		466 19 3	—	24 10 0	Extra Charges.
80 16 10		478 18 9	—	24 10 0	Rent of School Premises.
256 9 11		1,456 8 2	347 7 7	291 6 11	Disposal, Home.
—		—	—	—	" Emigration.
4 0 0		42 19 11	—	—	Building, Land, and Sundries.
					Total Extra Charges.
					Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Department.
					Profit (including Stock on Hand, and Bills).
					Loss (including Stock on Hand).

in the ordinary charges.

11.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—RETURN of RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	GLANNIERE and PASSAGE WEST.	ANTANE, COUNTY DUBLIN.	BOONESTOWN.	St. Mary's, LAKELANDS.	
Average Number under Order of Detention in School.	10	96	31	54	
Average Number of Volun- tary Inmates.	-	-	-	6	
Number of Officers, . . .	1	11	3	5	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
RECEIPTS.					
Treasury Allowance, . . .	-	187 4 0	-	595 12 0	
Parents' Payments, . . .	-	-	-	-	
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c., .	241 16 6	-	-	-	
Payments from Rates, . . .	-	196 4 3	-	278 8 6	
Payments from Voluntary As- sociations, . . .	-	-	-	-	
Sundries,	-	-	-	-	
Total Receipts, . . .	241 16 6	383 8 8	-	873 15 6	
EXPENDITURE.					
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>					
Officers' Pay,	-	177 10 10	1 15 0	59 10 0	
" Rations,	2 0 0	-	4 4 0	30 0 0	
Food of Inmates,	8 0 0	504 18 0	28 1 3	491 15 10	
Clothing of Inmates,	-	189 16 0	1 19 4	98 4 6	
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . .	-	53 5 3	0 13 0	40 4 2	
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . .	-	460 8 9	20 12 1	77 4 6	
Furniture and House Sundries, .	9 6 5	678 4 7	-	58 2 6	
Printing and Office Expenses, .	-	29 11 4	-	7 10 6	
Travelling and Police Charges, .	-	42 4 3	0 10 4	4 0 0	
Medical Expenses and Funerals, .	-	2 10 6	-	-	
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	-	21 16 8	-	4 12 6	
Total Ordinary Charges, . .	19 6 5	2,160 6 2	53 15 0	861 4 6	
<i>Extra Charges.</i>					
Rent of School Premises, . . .	-	96 18 11	-	90 0 0	
Disposal, Home,	-	-	-	-	
" Emigration,	-	-	-	-	
Building, Land, and Sundries, .	-	-	-	-	
Total Extra Charges, . . .	-	96 18 11	-	90 0 0	
Total Expenditure, . . .	19 6 5	2,257 0 1	53 15 0	951 4 6	
<i>Industrial Department.</i>					
Profit (including Stock on Hand, and Bills),	-	2 12 1	-	9 7 6	
Loss (including Stock on Hand),	-	-	-	-	

* No Report received. The Certificate of this School was withdrawn 29th

and EXPENDITURE of, for 1870—continued.

HEYTERBURY-STREET.	St. Bridget's, LOUGHREA.	St. Anne's, GALWAY.	St. Joseph's House, KILMARKEY.	St. Mary's, INCISCORE.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
23	65	57	35	—	Average Number under Order of Detention in School.
—	30	—	—	—	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
2	4	8	4	—	Number of Officers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		RECEIPTS.
208 16 0	596 6 3	508 14 3	342 6 3	538 5 3	Treasury Allowance.
97 0 0	—	5 0 0	174 17 8	—	Parents' Payments.
43 1 2	—	—	—	133 8 7	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	Payments from Rates.
0 10 0	—	—	—	—	Payments from Voluntary Associations.
347 16 2	596 6 3	508 14 3	317 3 11	671 13 10	Sundries.
					Total Receipts.
42 12 6	90 0 0	125 0 0	55 16 8	—	EXPENDITURE.
36 8 0	80 0 0	65 0 0	35 16 8	—	Ordinary Charges.
134 7 3	341 9 6	332 19 6	211 16 7	—	Officers' Pay.
21 17 6	162 19 11	264 1 5	121 16 9	—	" Rations.
11 0 4	63 14 7	59 4 7	54 14 8	—	Food of Inmates.
13 9 6	67 0 0	7 9 8	17 6 6	—	Clothing of Inmates.
28 0 5	190 7 6	207 2 10	46 16 9	—	Washing, Fuel, Light.
5 17 8	12 2 4	1 18 6	—	—	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
2 0 6	—	—	—	—	Furniture and House Sundries.
0 8 0	18 10 0	15 8 0	—	—	Printing and Office Expenses.
—	7 17 6	1 0 0	7 15 11	—	Travelling and Police Charges.
206 1 8	1,034 1 4	1,078 19 6	553 0 6	—	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
31 0 0	50 0 0	97 14 0	40 0 0	—	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
—	—	1 0 0	1 3 0	—	Total Ordinary Charges.
—	—	2 16 6	—	—	Extra Charges.
20 0 0	1,080 18 3	173 5 6	44 0 0	—	Rent of School Premises.
51 0 0	1,130 18 3	274 16 0	85 3 0	—	Disposal, Home.
347 1 8	2,164 19 7	1,358 15 6	637 3 6	—	" Emigration.
0 13 0	21 9 0	—	65 11 10	—	Building, Land, and Sundries.
—	—	—	—	—	Total Extra Charges.
					Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Department.
					Profit (including Stock on Hand, and Bills).
					Loss (including Stock on Hand).

March, 1870, and children transferred to Artime Industrial School.

11.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—RETURN OF RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	Pembroke Alma House, TRAFALGAR.	St. John's, PARSONSTOWN.	St. George's, LEWISBURGH.	St. Vincent's, LEWISBURGH.	
Average Number under Order of Detention in School.	46	10	26	50	
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	12*	18*	8*	76	
Number of Officers,	5	1	4	5	
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Treasury Allowance, . . .	414 16 0	3 15 0	293 14 0	525 9 3	
Parents' Payments, . . .	—	—	—	—	
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c., . .	67 0 0	27 0 0	—	—	
Payments from Rates, . . .	—	—	—	—	
Payments from Voluntary Associations, . . .	85 4 6	43 4 6	—	—	
Sundries, . . .	—	—	—	—	
Total Receipts, . . .	567 0 6	73 19 6	293 14 0	525 9 3	
EXPENDITURE.					
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>					
Officers' Pay, . . .	95 0 0	1 2 6	55 0 0	52 0 0	
" Rations, . . .	40 0 0	12 0 0	45 0 0	47 7 6	
Food of Inmates, . . .	419 12 6	52 7 7	150 0 0	489 11 3	
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	120 0 0	21 3 1	130 0 0	176 15 1	
Washing, Fuel, Light, . . .	52 0 0	2 13 5	23 12 10	78 8 8	
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . . .	5 0 0	0 6 8	39 7 8	69 5 0	
Furniture and House Sundries, . .	115 0 0	47 10 8	30 10 6	204 5 0	
Printing and Office Expenses, . .	6 0 0	0 17 3	3 0 0	7 7 0	
Travelling and Police Charges, . .	—	1 16 8	—	2 12 0	
Medical Expenses and Funerals, . . .	5 0 0	0 0 2	0 15 0	21 15 0	
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	5 10 6	8 17 11	1 10 0	15 12 0	
Total Ordinary Charges, . . .	863 3 0	148 15 11	477 16 0	1,114 18 6	
<i>Extra Charges.</i>					
Rent of School Premises, . . .	—	2 10 0	32 0 0	60 0 0	
Disposal, House, . . .	—	—	—	—	
" Emigration, . . .	—	—	—	—	
Building, Land, and Sundries, . .	350 0 0	166 14 9	—	243 1 3	
Total Extra Charges, . . .	350 0 0	166 4 9	32 0 0	303 1 3	
Total Expenditure, . . .	1,213 3 0	318 0 8	509 16 0	1,417 19 9	
<i>Industrial Department.</i>					
Profit (including Stock on Hand, and Bills), . . .	36 3 0	—	—	138 14 9	
Loss (including Stock on Hand), . . .	—	3 16 0	—	—	

* Cost of voluntary inmates included

and EXPENDITURE of, for 1870—continued.

Our Lady of Success, Newtownforbes.	House of Charity, DROGHEDA.	St. Martha's, MONAGHAN.	St. Monica's, BOCCUMBOON.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
45	23	49	23	Average Number under Order of Detention in School.
-	1*	2*	1	Average Number of Volun- tary Inmates.
5	4	4	5	Number of Officers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
400 5 3	-	408 16 2	194 9 9	Treasury Allowance.
194 7 0	-	-	-	Parents' Payments.
-	-	-	-	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
-	-	-	-	Payments from Rates.
7 16 5	-	-	-	Payments from Voluntary Asso- ciations.
602 8 8	-	408 16 2	194 9 9	Sundries.
				Total Receipts.
				EXPENDITURE.
				Ordinary Charges.
56 13 0	6 10 0	80 0 0	46 0 0	Officers' Pay.
24 0 0	10 0 0	50 0 0	18 0 0	" " Rations.
237 4 8	26 5 0	249 16 9	130 12 6	Food of Inmates.
91 18 6	55 14 6	190 0 0	79 19 8	Clothing of Inmates.
25 19 5	1 17 0	68 16 8	25 2 2	Washing, Fuel, Light.
0 7 10	1 10 0	9 10 0	-	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
215 10 2	141 10 0	133 12 0	93 15 10	Furniture and House Sundries.
2 16 1	0 13 6	8 15 0	1 8 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
2 18 2	3 4 8	12 10 0	-	Travelling and Police Charges.
0 5 3	1 10 0	25 12 0	2 0 0	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
0 16 6	-	3 10 0	-	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
658 4 7	248 13 8	832 2 5	394 15 2	Total Ordinary Charges.
				Extra Charges.
-	11 0 0	50 0 0	12 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
-	-	-	-	Disposal, Home.
-	-	-	-	" " Emigration.
248 14 8	-	500 0 0	-	Building, Land, and Sundries.
248 14 8	11 0 0	550 0 0	12 0 0	Total Extra Charges.
906 19 3	259 13 8	1,382 2 5	406 15 2	Total Expenditure.
				Industrial Department.
28 18 5	1 9 7	17 4 4	-	Profit (including Stock on Hand, and Bills).
-	-	-	-	Loss (including Stock on Hand).

in the ordinary charges.

11.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—RETURN OF RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	St. Augustine's, TEMPLEMORE.	St. Francis, CASHEL.	St. Louis, TOULERS.
Average Number under Order of Detention in School.	18	58	27
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates,	-	1	-
Number of Officers,	6	3	3
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance,	-	488 14 6	237 19 0
Parents' Payments,	-	-	-
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.,	-	50 0 0	-
Payments from Rates,	-	-	-
Payments from Voluntary Associations,	-	-	-
Sundries,	-	-	-
Total Receipts,	-	588 14 6	237 19 0
EXPENDITURE			
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>			
Officers' Pay,	22 11 0	33 5 0	15 0 0
„ Rations,	5 5 7	61 7 6	13 0 0
Food of Inmates,	15 4 11	518 3 8	196 10 2
Clothing of Inmates,	15 7 11	128 15 0	67 4 0
Washing, Fuel, Light,	6 8 10	24 2 0	21 0 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes,	0 1 9	81 7 7	10 15 6
Furniture and House Sundries,	69 1 2	69 10 9	20 0 0
Printing and Office Expenses,	2 2 9	12 17 11	1 13 10
Travelling and Police Charges,	-	-	-
Medical Expenses and Funerals,	0 10 3	5 0 0	4 10 6
Sundries, Rewards, &c.,	-	4 0 0	-
Total Ordinary Charges,	136 14 4	933 9 5	349 14 0
<i>Extra Charges.</i>			
Rent of School Premises,	30 0 0	26 10 0	-
Disposal Home,	-	1 10 0	-
„ Emigration,	-	4 0 0	-
Buildings, Land, and Sundries,	-	1,216 0 0	-
Total Extra Charges,	30 0 0	1,250 0 0	-
Total Expenditure,	166 14 4	2,183 9 5	349 14 0
<i>Industrial Department.</i>			
Profit (including Stock on Hand and Bills),	2 7 4	-	-
Loss (including Stock on hand),	-	-	-

and EXPENDITURE of, for 1870—continued.

St. Catherine's, STRABANE.	Mount Carmel, MOATE.	St. Aidan's, NEW ROSS.	St. Michael's, WEXFORD.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
21	14	28	22	Average Number under Order of Detention in School.
-	-	-	-	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
1	3	4	5	Number of Officers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
184 9 9	46 4 6	204 3 3	163 3 9	Treasury Allowance.
-	-	-	-	Parents' Payments.
-	-	1 0 0	60 0 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
-	-	-	-	Payments from Rates.
-	-	-	-	Payments from Voluntary Associations.
-	-	-	-	Sundries.
184 9 9	46 4 6	205 3 3	223 3 9	Total Receipts.
				EXPENDITURE.
				<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>
-	52 8 6	120 0 0	60 0 0	Officers' Pay.
-	40 0 0	60 0 0	-	" Rations.
172 16 9	56 1 8	140 17 4	119 11 0	Food of Inmates.
66 9 0	47 15 7	63 1 4	66 8 8	Clothing of Inmates.
26 10 10	9 17 4	10 15 9	7 3 2	Washing, Fuel, Light.
4 10 0	-	9 8 8	-	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
9 11 8	78 17 4	141 13 2	80 3 4	Furniture and House Sundries.
6 6 0	1 2 10	4 2 4	2 0 2	Printing and Office Expenses.
-	-	-	-	Travelling and Police Charges.
-	2 7 9	20 0 0	6 0 0	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
-	-	3 8 4	8 11 5	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
286 4 3	288 11 0	573 6 11	349 17 9	Total Ordinary Charges.
				<i>Extra Charges.</i>
-	-	30 0 0	-	Rent of School Premises.
-	-	-	-	Disposal, Home.
-	-	-	-	" Emigration.
-	56 14 10	-	3 13 3	Building, Land, and Sundries.
-	56 14 10	30 0 0	3 13 3	Total Extra Charges.
286 4 3	345 5 10	603 6 11	353 11 0	Total Expenditure.
				<i>Industrial Department.</i>
-	-	-	5 0 0	Profit (including Stock on Hand, and Bills).
4 17 0	12 15 8	2 9 5	-	Loss (including Stock on Hand).

12.—PAYMENTS FROM PARENTS.

A LIST of the PLACES from which PAYMENTS have been received on account of Youthful Offenders under Detention in REFORMATORY SCHOOLS during the Year ending 31st December, 1870, and the AMOUNT Collected at each such Place.

County.	Name of Place.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
ANTRIM,	Belfast,	71	17	0
"	Lisburn,	3	7	0
ARMAUGH,	Newry,	2	12	0
CORK,	Cork,	30	7	5
"	Bandon,	0	11	6
"	Fernoy,	2	6	0
"	Kinsale,	1	6	6
"	Macroom,	1	6	0
"	Milleton,	3	8	0
"	Passage West,	2	12	0
"	Queenstown,	1	9	0
DOWN,	Bashbridge,	2	12	6
DUBLIN,	Dublin,	212	8	9
"	Clontarf,	2	8	0
"	Lucan,	1	6	0
"	Rathfarnham,	2	16	0
KERRY,	Kenmare,	0	3	7
"	Listowel,	1	14	8
KILDARE,	Athy,	0	6	6
KING'S COUNTY,	Parsonstown,	1	6	0
"	Tullamore,	0	8	0
LIMERICK,	Limerick,	8	17	6
"	Newcastle,	3	2	0
LONDONDERRY,	Londonderry,	6	10	0
MONAGHAN,	Carrickmacross,	0	4	5
TIPPERARY,	Tipperary,	1	6	0
"	Cashel,	0	8	8
"	Cloughjordan,	1	6	0
"	Coomshingaht,	0	8	8
TYRONE,	Caledon,	6	12	0
WATERFORD,	Waterford,	6	13	0
WESTMEATH,	Delvin,	0	2	10
"	Mullingar,	0	0	9
WEXFORD,	Wexford,	3	15	9
"	Arthursdown,	1	18	0
	Total,	405	10	6

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